The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 146.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A fire in Grand Rapids, Mich., on Saturday, caused a loss of $150,000.

—Postmaster General Jewell inspected the St. Louis postoffice on Saturday.

—The Canadian-Wimbledon team sailed from Quebec for England on Saturday.

—The arrival of the bark Ping, from Montevideo, at Charleston, is announced.

—Four horse thieves were hanged at Wellington, Kansas, last Thursday night, by vigilants.

—The Missouri Democrats want the National Democratic Convention of 1876 to meet in St. Louis.

—An illicit distillery was seized by the United States Marshal on Friday near Texarkana, Ark.

—Rev. Dr. Lore, editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate* died at Auburn, N. Y., on Sunday morning.

—General John H. Chedell, one of the most prominent citizens of Auburn, N. Y., died last Saturday night.

—Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, and Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, sailed for Europe on Saturday.

—Seven head of horses were stolen in the vicinity of North Platte, Neb., Sunday, it is supposed by Indians. Troops are in pursuit.

—A dispatch says Lady Franklin is dangerously ill in London, and requests the churches in America to offer prayers for her.

—Mr. Snelling, of Pennsylvania, at the instance of Senator Cameron, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs, to take effect on the 1st of July.

—Professor John Tripp walked a hundred miles in twenty-two hours and nine minutes on the track of the Eastern Duchess Agricultural Association at Amenia, N. Y.

—A second track from the Michigan Central road in Chicago was surreptitiously laid along Fortieth street to the Union Stock Yards last Saturday night and Sunday.

—The stock of Herman & Exner, liquor dealers of Louisville, has been seized for alleged violation of the revenue laws. One member of the firm was arrested and gave bail.

—A Frenchman named Bell was fatally stabbed and robbed by a Winnebago squaw while asleep in his house near Decatur, Neb., on Thursday last. The whole camp of Indians was arrested.

—D. W. Wittle, an Evangelist from Chicago, Ills., has been holding a series of interesting religious meetings in Little Rock, Ark., during last week. Great interest was manifested in the meetings.

—Wilkesbarre dispatch says there is trouble still with the miners of the Wyoming coal fields. Those at Nanticoke, Warrior Run and Grand Tunnel refuse to go to work at the reduced scale of wages.

—Mrs. Sarah Daniels, of Lowell, Mass., was shot twice on Saturday by her husband, John G. Daniels, who afterwards fired two balls into his own head. Jealousy and drink on the part of the husband are the causes.

—Jno. Miller, Secretary of the Contract and Finance Company, C. P. R. R., was arrested on a train on Saturday at Marysville, Cal., and taken to San Francisco. It is rumored he is a defaulter to the amount of $200,000. The cause is said to be stock speculation.

—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, as the bookkeeper of Balbach & Son drew $2,089 from a bank to pay the hands, a well-dressed man called his attention to three or four bills he had dropped, and on the bookkeeper stooping to pick them up the stranger seized the package and escaped.

—A ship from Manilla reports that on June 4, in latitude 19 degrees 16 minutes north, longitude 57 degrees 52 minutes, she felt a shock and heard the noise of an earth-quake, which lasted about ten minutes. It began in smooth water, and the ship pitched bows under during the disturbance.

—Postmaster General Jewell is expected to return to Washington on Saturday next. As soon as practicable thereafter he will write to the Presidents of three of the principal telegraph companies to meet him for consultation with a view to obtaining a reduction in the present telegraphic rates charged the Government.

—The Chicago Communists held a pic-nic on Sunday, and made a number of incendiary speeches, but no definite action was taken with regard to their future course. A young foreigner, named Waller, who attended the gathering, was shot through the head and instantly killed by an unskillful man-shot in the shooting gallery.

—As a result of the conference on Saturday in Philadelphia between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad ticket and freight agents, the rates on western bound freights will be advanced to-day in Philadelphia and Baltimore. There will be a further advance in a few days. There will be no change in the passenger rates for a day or two.

—A dispatch from Tucson, A. T., says the *Citizen* is informed that Brigham Young is anxious to establish a colony in Sonora, his great desire being to get away from the influence of the public school system of the United States, thinking with the assistance of the Catholic priests to arrest the public school system now being established in Mexico.

—On Wednesday five men made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the office of the Texas Express Company at Willis Station, Texas. Willis is a station on the main line of the International & Great Northern Railway. Four of the desperadoes were captured, one escaping. Among the party was Charles Ellsworth, General Morgan's telegraph operator during the war.

—Advices from all parts of Southern Nebraska say the grasshopper ravages have been exaggerated. The hoppers have left that portion of the State. The few that remain are doing very little damage. Wheat and other small grains will harvest from a half to a whole crop, according to the locality, but the corn crop will be full. In the sections where corn and other grains were seriously injured the farmers are replanting.

—A muddle has been caused at Richmond, Va., over the death of a lady patient who was differently treated by Drs. Hunter, Maguire, J. S. Welford and Magill, all eminent practitioners. The former is accused by the others of causing the death of the lady by opium poisoning. Hard words passed, the matter was brought before the Academy of Medicine, and a duel between Maguire and Welford is probable, though each is placed under $2,500 bonds to keep the peace.

—J. D. Carry, a conductor on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, got very drunk at the Ives House in Sedalia, Mo., on Saturday, and created a great disturbance. Jas. Bruce, a policeman, was called in to preserve the peace, and failing to quiet Carry, arrested him. While on the way to the calaboose Carry wrenched Bruce's club from him and beat him badly over the head, and to save himself from being killed, Bruce shot his prisoner three times, inflicting wounds from which he died in twenty minutes.

—Owing to a disagreement between the trustees and a portion of the faculty of Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, it is said that J. W. Hamilton, D. N. Kinsman, H. C. Pierce, D. Haldeman, and perhaps Theodore G. Wormly, the five professors who withdrew from that faculty, are taking steps to organize a new medical college there. Rumor has it that the new institution will be made a department of the Ohio Wesleyan University. As an alternative plan it is proposed to establish an independent college.

POTTSVILLE.

Collieries Resuming Operations.

POTTSVILLE, June 19.—During the week a large number of collieries have resumed work, and many others are preparing to commence on Monday. The men in the vicinity of St. Clair and Minersville continue the strike, being unwilling to go in at the reduction, though it is predicted they will go to work during next week. The military continue on duty at Mahanoy City and Shenandoah, and will not be withdrawn until public safety is assured. There have been no serious disturbances during the week.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Duties of the Sioux Commission.

New National Bank at Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1875.

The Duties of the Sioux Commission.

Instructions have been prepared at the Interior Department for the Sioux Commission. Revs. D. Henman, A. Comingo and W. H. Ashby, with S. D. Collins, Secretary, are to visit the agencies of the Sioux interested in the negotiations, beginning at Red Cloud, for the purpose of laying before the Indians the wishes of the Government, respecting the desired cession of the Black Hills country and their rights in the Big Horn Mountains, and also to invite them to the grand council. The Commissioners are enjoined as to the necessity of great care in the interpretation of their interview, so as to avoid both mistakes and any suspicion on the part of the Indians that they are not fairly reported. The Commissioners are also reminded that they are appointed to represent the Indians and their interests not less than those of the Government; they are instructed to assure the Sioux of the kindly intentions of the President and Government towards them, and the proposed negotiations originate solely in a desire for continued peace. The Indians are plainly to understand that any negotiations effected by the Commissioners are to be referred to the President, and by him to Congress, before it shall be binding.

Examination into Alleged Embezzlements.

An examination into a portion of the accounts of Naval Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, in which several irregularities have recently been discovered, was made to-day by the accounting officers of the Treasury. Although no actual fraud was discovered, there are many items which require explanation. The accounts for the first quarter of the fiscal year show about $20,000 expended by him for the naval depot at Nagasaki from the latter part of December, when he took charge of that station, to the end of March. In several of his accounts now before the Fourth Auditor's Office he claims credit for about $16,000 alleged to have been paid to officers on account of salary, but no receipts of officers accompany them.

The Mail Bid Frauds.

Jerome J. Hinds, charged with bribing Frank S. Schannel, a clerk in the Postoffice Department, in connection with fraudulent mail bids, has been acquitted. It is thought a *nolle pros.* will be entered to all the parties concerned in the mail bid frauds.

A Naval Force Ordered to Mexico.

A naval force, with steam launches, will be ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande, to look after our interests there, and co-operate with the army in the suppression of Mexican raids.

New National Bank at Pittsburgh.

The Duquesne National Bank of Pittsburgh, with a capital of $200,000, has been authorized to commence business.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska—Encouraging Account from Kansas — Harvest Hands in Demand.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—From parties just returned, as well as through letters and telegrams, as to the crop prospects in Kansas, all agree that the like was never before seen in the State. Heavy farmers in the western part of the State are telegraphing here for harvest hands and complain that they cannot get men enough to harvest. Harvesting in Southern Kansas has commenced, and the average is immense. Some of the comparatively new counties claim a million bushels of wheat, and a rough estimate of the wheat in the southwest is four to five million bushels. This enormous crop will be more than duplicated in the west and other sections. The great fear is that hands enough cannot be obtained to harvest the crop.

Specials from Central Missouri as well as other parts outside of the grasshopper belt are equally encouraging. In the grasshopper belt an enormous average of corn has been planted, more by fully fifty per cent. than any previous year. The frequent rains at night and hot sunny days, which prevailed for a week or more, have raised high hopes for a big corn crop.

OMAHA, June 19.—Reports from Nemaha and Richardson counties show that the crops and fruit were totally destroyed by grasshoppers. Trees even were killed. Johnson and Otoe counties will raise half a crop. In Pawnee the crops are very bad. The grasshoppers have done no damage in the Republican Valley. Butler and Colfax —Some damage was done. Saline—Less probably ten per cent. Gage—No damage of account. Otoe—Crops look well and are in good condition. Dodge—Slight damage. Washington—No damage. Corning—The damage is below ten per cent. Lancaster and Saunders—One-third loss. No grasshoppers nearer than forty miles. Southern Dakota and Northern Iowa—Never better. Considerable was damaged in Platte county.

The above is a fair indication of the condition of things in this State relative to crops and grasshoppers. The latter have stopped flying in many localitities, and where they are still flying but few are alighting. Their direction is northwest.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1875.

Jersey City Officials Indicted.

The grand jury of Hudson county, New Jersey, has indicted Wm. Startup, Mirillo H. Gillett, J. C. Delavergne, Frederick T. Farrier, Asa W. Fry and Randolph Swiber, who constituted the Board of Public Works of Jersey City in 1873, for the illegal payment of nearly $90,000 during that year on account of work. The then Mayor, Chas. H. O'Neill, was also indicted for approving the payment, and the Chief Engineer, John P. Culver, for carrying the work.

A Theatrical Suit.

The suit of Miss Minnie Conway, manageress of the Brooklyn Theatre, against Fanie Janauschek, a German actress, for breach of contract in refusing to play for the price for which she had agreed to, has been decided by D. P. Barnard, to whom it was referred by the City Court, awarding Miss Conway damages to the amount of $2,360. The defendant is now traveling in the Western States.

UTAH.

A New Trial Granted to a Murderer—A Bigamy Case Appealed to the Supreme Court.

SALT LAKE, June 19.—Philip Shafer, convicted of the murder of Peter Van Valkenburg, and under sentence to be hanged on June 25th, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, for the reason that two of the jurors when drawn were not naturalized citizens.

George Reynolds was found guilty of bigamy or polygamy at the term of the District Court under the United States law of 1862 punishing bigamy in the territories, this being the first conviction in this territory under this law. Reynolds was not sentenced, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, with the intention of taking the case to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of the territory decided to-day that the previous conviction was null and void from the fact that three instead of fifteen grand jurors, as required by the territorial statutes.

NEW ORLEANS.

Resisting the Collection of City Taxes.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—The "Tax Resisters," having failed against the State, have reorganized under the name of "Property Holders' Union," and are now exercising their baneful influence in obstructing the collection of city taxes. The Committee on the subject and comparing the financial condition of the State and city, says: "The point of contrast consists in the fact that whereas the Republican State Government is rapidly tending to a sound financial condition, the Democratic City Government is as rapidly sinking into a condition of financial imbecility.

Later.—The Tax Resisters failed to successfully resist the payment of State taxes, the State authorities seizing and selling property and compelling them to pay. The city authorities, showing less firmness, are allowing the Property Holders Union to stave off the payment of city taxes.

Fishermen Drowned.

CALAIS, ME., June 20.—The heavy storm of Friday night caused some loss of life along the coast. A large number of boats, engaged in salmon fishing near Port Le Pre Aux, N. B., were caught by the gale. One boat, which contained six young men belonging in Musquash, N. B., was found bottom up this morning, and towed into Le Pre Aux. The crew are supposed to be lost. Many boats are s ill missing, and it is feared a number of other lives are lost.

SPORTING NEWS.

American Jockey Club Races.

NEW YORK, June 19.—This was the last day of the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club. First race, purse of $500 for three year olds which have not won a race this year, mile dash; four horses started. Mattie A., the favorite, won by four lengths, Milner second, Bayminster third, Caroline fourth. Time 1:49½.

The three mile race went off, as Springbok would not start.

Third race, Consolation purse of $400, for horses which have run and not won at this meeting; three quarters of a mile; eight horses started, and the race was won by Countess, Bob Woolley coming in second, Dublin third. Time 1:20½.

Fourth race, free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $500 added; one mile and an eighth; seven horses started, and the favorite, Mattie A., won, Dublin second, Meco third. Time 2:02½.

Fifth race, handicap steeple chase, purse $800, entrance free; about two miles and a half; four started. Daylight won the race, Coronet second, Stanford third. Time 4:26½; Trouble came in first, but was disqualified for foul riding at the last hurdle crossing.

The extra race, steeple chase, was won by Stanford, Moonstone second, Resolute third, and Deadhead fourth. Time 4:37¼. Deadhead fell just before reaching the hill. Resolute fell at the last hurdle.

Pedestrianism.

BOSTON, June 19.—The one hundred mile walk for the pedestrian championship of New England and $300 was won by Haydock, an English pedestrian, in twenty-three hours, thirty-six minutes and twenty-nine seconds. Cushing walked seventy-one miles, and Avery walked seventy five.

Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club took place to-day over the course from Bay Ridge to the light ship off Sandy Hook and return. The schooner Madeline was the first boat in, but the Comet took the first prize by time allowance. The Undine took the first prize for first class sloops. The other prizes were awarded to the Schemer and Wm. F. Lee.

CHICAGO.

Strike of Engineers—The Price of Anthracite Coal—A Case of Alleged Murder, Arson and Defraudiag.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A strike of engineers took place in the North Chicago Rolling Mills at 6 o'clock to-night. Threats had been made for some days past that unless Dunnigan, one of the engineers, and President of the Union, was reinstated in the place from which he had been discharged, that a general strike of all engineers, numbering fifty-six, would take place to-night. The principals refused to accede to this demand, and have supplied the places of the strikers with non-Union engineers. The mills employ fifteen hundred workmen, but it is not anticipated that the strike will extend to any but the engineers.

The coal dealers have fixed the price of anthracite coal for the summer at $9.50 per ton for range and nut, and $9 for other ranges.

In the Justice Court this afternoon William Garbick was brought up on a charge of murder, arson and defrauding the Brewers Insurance Company of Milwaukee. The alleged crimes occurred on June 7th, 1874, when the accused was night watchman of the Northwestern Railroad carshops. At the examination strong evidence was produced against him. He protests his innocence. A young lady with whom he declares he was in love was the principal witness against him. He was held over to the Criminal Court.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 20, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	30.176	53	86	W.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.065	83	21	S. E.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.043	68	50	Calm	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.089.
Mean Thermometer, 68.
Highest Thermometer, 84.
Lowest Thermometer, 49.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Eastern and Middle States and the lower lakes, northwest to northeast and southeast winds, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

BALTIMORE.

The Case of Paul Schoeppe.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—In the Orphans' Court to-day, in the case of Paul Schoeppe, a petition to revoke the probate of a will of Miss Maria M. Steineke, deceased, and letters testamentary granted thereunder, upon the ground of an alleged marriage at Carlisle, Pa., between the testatrix and said Schoeppe, entitling him to her entire estate, Judge Inglis delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that the petitioner had failed to prove the marriage alleged, and that the documents produced were not sufficient to establish it were forged. In the progress of the trial a certified record of the Police Court of Berlin was produced, showing that Schoeppe had been convicted of larceny, forgery and extortion in a Berlin court. Schoeppe is now a convict in the Illinois State prison at Joliet, having been convicted of forgery under the name of J. P. Schulenberg.

BOSTON.

An Ovation to Southerners.

BOSTON, June 19.—The Norfolk Blues left here this afternoon by boat. The scene before the Parker House just before their departure was very enlivening. It was with difficulty that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee reached his carriage, and round upon round of cheers were given by the masses. Gen. Lee was called upon for a speech, and briefly thanked the people for their unprecedented cordiality. On the way to the wharf Gen. Lee and the Blues were cheered whenever recognized, and a large crowd followed them to the boat.

Heavy Failure in St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 19.—The liabilities of E. D. Jewett & Co. are nearly $6,000,000. One bank holds paper to the extent of $250,000, another $220,000, a third $220,000, and a fourth $60,000. The failure is ascribed to losses of lumber, the general depression of trade and engagements connected with the western extension of railway bonds. The effect on the general trade of St. John is depressing, but the banks will sustain the shock without curtailing. The failure is the heaviest ever known in this part of the country.

VIEWERS' REPORTS.

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the opening of 34th street, from Sarah street to Jane street.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the city of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the 25th day of Nov., A. D. 1874, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the opening of 34th street, from Jane street to Sarah street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and make an assessment therefor, under the provisions of and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceed in the manner and according to the directions of said Act, to discharge the duties of the appointment; and, having given the notices required by said Act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and conscionable appraisement of the same, that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a Plot to be made, and prepared a statement as required by said Act, and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting they met on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1875, at the office of the Board of Viewers in the city of Pittsburgh, heard all complaints and evidence presented, and after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages or which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectively, viz.:

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the opening of Thirty-fourth street, Twenty-fourth ward, from Sarah street to Jane street.

EXPENSES.

Printing ordinances and notices.....	$15 00
Printing Viewers' report.....	1 00
Making tracing.....	1 25
Viewers' time.....	15 00
	$36 20

BENEFITS.

	Feet.		
P. V. & C. R. R. Co..	362	5c.	$18 00
Wm. McClurg.....	362	do	18 00
			$36 00

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT VANDEVORT,
JAMES CASSIDY,
M. EDWARDS,
Viewers.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Proposed St. Petersburg Conference.

An American Consul Insulted in China.

FRANCE.

Appropriation for the Philadelphia Exhibition.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The National Assembly will on Monday next discuss the subject of an appropriation for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

The Electoral Bill.

PARIS, June 20.—The Committee of Thirty have been considering the electoral bill. They have decided to maintain the system of voting by departments.

Recriminations.

In the Assembly yesterday violent recriminations passed between Gambetta and Bonapartists as to the responsibility for the extraordinary taxation made necessary by the late war.

Public Powers.

The Assembly has decided to take up the Public Powers bill to-morrow for debate.

General Election.

LONDON, June 21.—A special from Paris says there is reason to believe the Government has decided that a general election shall be held this year, and there is no doubt that the Assembly will vote for a final dissolution, as the Government assents to it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Dublin Fire.

DUBLIN, June 19.—Five thousand casks of liquor and thirty-five houses were destroyed by the fire last night.

Death from Whisky.

DUBLIN, June 20.—Three persons died from the effects of drinking whisky at the fire on Friday night. Seventeen are in the hospital from the same cause.

The American Riflemen,

by invitation of the Lord Mayor, attended divine service to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The sermon, by Canon Keeper, was a eulogy of the Monarchy and the Established Church. The residents of the city comment severely on the speaker's taste. In the evening the visitors enjoyed the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor's mansion.

Shooting Contest.

LONDON, June 20.—A contest took place at Edinburgh on Saturday between riflemen of England, Ireland and Scotland for the international challenge trophy. Scotland won by twenty points ahead of England, and 129 ahead of Ireland.

Collision with an Iceberg.

The steamship Corinthian, from Quebec, has arrived in the Clyde. She was in collision with an iceberg and lost the bowsprit and figure head.

CHINA.

An American Consul Insulted.

SHANGHAI, June 19.—Intelligence has been received from Chin-Kiang that some native soldiers at that place insulted the United States Consul and his wife. Two of them were arrested and taken to the British Consulate, when the soldiers endeavored to rescue them. The Europeans hastily mustered and prepared to defend the Consulate, but the Chinese authorities succeeded in quieting the mob. The British and American Consuls of this city have left for Ching-Kiang. The United States man-of-war Palos and the British war ship Thalia will follow.

RUSSIA.

The Proposed St. Petersburg Conference.

LONDON, June 19.—A new circular note of the Russian Government to the powers, dated May 29, says that the object of the St. Petersburg conference is not the conclusion of a formal international treaty. Invitations will be issued when all the Governments have replied to the September circular. It is believed that Russia intends that a protocol shall be draughted enumerating principles of international law, accompanied with a declaration from each of the powers signing it that they will observe the principles as far as possible.

GERMANY.

Exchanging Civilities.

BERLIN, June 19.—The authorities of Hamburg officially saluted the flag of the United States steamer Alaska on Friday, and the commandants of the towns inspected the ship. There was a musical entertainment in their honor. Subsequently a lunch was served, at which the visitors and officers of the Alaska proposed toasts of the most friendly nature. Admiral Worden and Captain Franklin have returned to the squadron. The Alaska left Hamburg to-day for Glueckstadt to join the Franklin.

SPAIN.

The Revolution.

MADRID, June 19.—General Martinez Campos has succeeded in crossing the river Ebro, notwithstanding the heavy fire kept up by the Carlists. By this movement he has established communication with General Jovellar, commander of the army of the Center.

ITALY.

The Pope.

ROME, June 19.—The Pope suffers much from lumbago. He is not confined to bed, and holds audiences as usual, yet anxiety prevails.

AUSTRIA.

Another Meeting of Emperors

VIENNA, June 19.—The Czar, when he returns from his visit to Warsaw, will pass through Bohemia. The Emperor of Austria will greet him on the frontier.

Uruguayan Political Refugees.

CHARLESTON, June 20.—The Uruguyan bark Ping has arrived here. She brings sixteen refugees from the Uruguayan Republic. They will remain here for two days, and then go to New York, where they will remain a month. They announced their intention of returning to Montevideo as soon as the political storm has blown over. The Ping will return to Montevideo.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

William Fauth et ux, to Elizabeth Kane, June 11, 1875; lot in Reserve township, on the new Franktown road. Price.....$610
James E. Parker et ux, to Gilbert T. Nichols, April 25, 1871; lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, on Ohio street. Consideration.....$1,000
James Gilleland to same as above, April 26, 1872; lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, on Pennsylvania avenue. Price.....$6,000
Gilbert A. Cochran to John Cochran et al., May 2, 1872; undivided two-thirds of a lot in same ward as above. Price.....$400
Charles W. Cochran to McQueen, Van Debort & Co., October 1, 1874; lot in same ward as above, on Pennsylvania avenue. Price.....$4,500
John Cochran to same as above, October 1, 1874; lot on same avenue as above. Price.....$6,500
William A. McQueen et al., to Alex. Chambers, May 20, 1875; undivided one-third of same lot as above. Price.....$6,500
F. D. Stewart et ux, to F. Jamison, June 12, 1875; lot in Wilkins township. Price.....$1,600
David Bly et ux, to Benjamin W. Black, January 1, 1875; lot in Reserve township, in Millvale borough; also a lot on bank face, Allegheny. Price.....$5,501.31
Jane Gray to George R. Gray, April 6, 1875; 1 acre and 72 7-10 perches, in Union township. Price.....$950
Sheriff's Poll Deed to Thos. K. Cree, April 16, 1875; lot in Lower St. Clair township, in Boyd & Alexander's plan of Boydstown. Price.....$1,206
William H. Campbell to John S. McCall, March 25, 1875; three lots in Wilkins township, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike. Price.....$1,000
Joseph Scott to Michael Weber, April 28, 1875; lot in Indiana township. Price.....$275
E. T. Lippert et ux, to Bernard Brannan, April 13, 1875; lot in Fourteenth ward, city, on Seneca street. Price.....$1,500
Stephen Woods et ux, et al, to William Walther, August 29, 1874; five lots in Thirty-Sixth ward, city, on Mont. Price.....$3,700
William Walther et ux, to Clemens Kreuter, May 17, 1875; same lots as above. Price.....$50
Clemens Kreuter to Catharine Walther, May 17, 1875; same lots as above. Price.....$500
Sheriff's Poll Deed to the Real Estate Savings Bank, May 14, 1875; lot in Eighth ward, city, on Wylie avenue. Price.....$4,700
The Real Estate Savings Bank to James N. Jardon, May 14, 1875; same lot as above. Price.....$4,700

To the Public.

We desire to return our thanks to the firemen and our friends who so nobly risked their lives to check the devouring elements that destroyed our works on the morning of June the 19th, and we also desire to make special mention of the manner in which Chief Hamill directed the same, believing that all was done under his charge that could possibly be done. Also Building Inspector Reed, whom we think to be the right man in the right place.

Respectfully,
JAMES BOWN & SON.

PITTSBURGH, June 21, 1875.

Farmers

should buy their Scythes at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Rocking Bird

and all other Bird Cages very low at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Clothes Wringers,

Clothes Workers and Clothes Horses at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Bricklayers

and others wanting Fire Tile and Brick should go to Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Gardeners and Farmers

should buy Warren's Patent Hoe at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

TEMPERANCE.

Mass Meetings in the Opera House Yesterday—The Attendance—Summary of the Addresses.

A temperance mass meeting was held in the Pittsburgh Opera House yesterday afternoon, Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., in the chair. The exercises were advertised to begin at half-past two o'clock, but the big bell on City Hall had struck three before the speakers were called upon the stage. The attendance was quite large, the lower floor and first gallery being comfortably filled. The opening anthem, entitled, "Oh! come! loud anthems let us sing," was rendered by the choir, after which Dr. Swift read the story of the Prodigal Son, as a Scripture lesson. Rev. Dr. Pearson led in prayer. The choir and audience next joined in singing, "All hail the power of Jesus name," when Rev. Miss Augusta J. Chapin, of the Universalist Church, was introduced. She began her address by saying that she had not expected to be the first on the programme, as by a former arrangement she had been designated as the last speaker. She then proceeded by saying that the audience assembled had met to look in the face one of the most gigantic evils with which our country is cursed. The question of the hour is what can be done. The most successful way to stop the use of liquor is to stop the drinking of it. This can be done by properly training the children, and teaching them not to touch, taste or handled the unclean thing. Their minds should be thoroughly instilled with temperance principles, which they will put into practice in after life. The proper mode of procedure is to teach the children thoroughly and systematically. One of the most effective means to educate the youthful mind is to furnish them with temperance literature. Provide them with innocent places of amusement. If they are not entertained in good places they will seek the bad. Children will have something to amuse them, and their desires should be gratified but in a proper direction. The speaker concluded by calling upon her hearers to join in the grand battle against intemperance with the assurance that their labors, if exerted in the proper direction, could not fail to be productive of abundant fruit. At its conclusion the choir sung "Sing Oh! Heavens and be Joyful Oh! earth."

A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the occasion, during which, "Yield not to Temptation" was sung by the choir.

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., being introduced said, just how the evil of intemperance was to be eradicated from this land was a question. He held that the most successful method, in his opinion, was to wage war against it in every direction. The closing of a single saloon was a little good done in the proper direction. He thought public sentiment should be so moulded and influenced that it would eventually demand the closing up of every saloon in the land. The speaker dwelt for some time upon the enormity of the liquor traffic, and said if it was entirely wiped out, notwithstanding the immense revenues which the Government derives from it, there would be an absolute gain to the nation at the end of the year. In support of this the Doctor avered that a glass of liquor did not add to the activity of the brain neither did it make muscle, and hence concluded that every dollar invested in the traffic was a total loss to the productive industries of the country.

The speaker said there were a certain class which could not be convinced of the evil they were doing because they had their money in it, and held that an inducement should be brought to bear upon them which would make them realize the amount of distress they were bringing upon innocent sufferers.

After the singing by the choir the meeting was thrown open for voluntary addresses, and after the delivery of two or three short speeches, the audience was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Swift.

Evening Session.

The second coming together was in the same place at 7:30 in the evening, and the audience was called to order by Mr. Morris, who said the committee of arrangements had decided that Gen. Lane should preside. Mr. Lane, in taking the chair made a few remarks, after which the choir sung "When the Lord shall build up Zion." A scripture lesson was read by Dr. Pershing, after which that gentleman led in prayer. Mrs. Anna M. Edwards, of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced by the chairman, and proceeded to speak upon "the claims of the temperance cause on the young." The lady said she only professed to be a humble worker in the temperance ranks and not a leader. Last Fall when there was so much excitement on the temperance question people said it would all be over in a few days, but the facts prove otherwise. For this reason the workers should not relax their efforts, but on the contrary, ought to be the more in earnest. In this battle young blood is needed. Recruits are called for daily. The old veterans have passed away in large numbers, and the ranks should be filled by young men. The bodies of those who have died have been laid away where the liquor traffic can never trouble them more, the question is, who may possibly live half a century must look this matter square in the face and meet the question manfully. The general tendency of a young man who yields to temptation is to drink moderately at first, but the desire for strong drink grows all the time, making the subject less capable of earning his livelihood. The saloon keeper loves to call such men into his place of business. It is not the common drunkards from whom they hope to fill their money drawers, but the young man just starting out in life. The saloonist expects to live, and that well too, at the expense of his customers, no matter how much damage he may do them both soul and body. The speaker here made an eloquent appeal to the female portion of her audience and said the destiny of thousands of young men was in the hands of their mothers and sisters. The influence brought to bear upon them would tell in the future.

The next point touched upon by Miss Edwards was public sentiment, which she held should be thoroughly reconstructed. One method of accomplishing this was for young ladies to discontinue the attentions of any young man who meddles with the intoxicating bowl. Right at this point woman can exert her influence for good. Some young ladies are too timid to speak plainly, which should not be the case. Rather than desert her, a true man will only love her all the more if she will stand up firmly for the right. The speaker here gave an account of the general tendency of a moderate drinker, and averred that in almost every instance he would fall an imbecile's grave. She thought the hour an evil one, when a young woman offered the first glass to her lover. An eloquent appeal was made to the women, which was followed by another to the young men in which the speaker said that the female portion of society could assist the male to resist temptation, which would result in good only in so far as men would try to help themselves. The address was listened to throughout with marked attention and was enthusiastically received, the audience often signifying their approval of what was said by rendering hearty applause.

A quartette entitled "The memories of Gallilee," was sung, after which Rev. J. D. Herr was introduced, who said that owing to the lateness of the hour he would only throw out a few thoughts and then sit down. He inquired first "What will alcohol do?" and said if it would fit a man's soul for happiness, it was worth something. He asked next what will the rum traffic do, and in response to this interogatory, the speaker referred to those who had fallen victims to strong drink in Pittsburgh. He spoke of a number of examples and showed how easily it was for a man to be dragged from the highest station in life to the gutter. Said the speaker, "that's what liquor does." The gentleman said there were pictures in our noble city which are sad to look upon. How shall this rum traffic be wiped out? The speaker held that a spoonful of molasses would catch more flies than a whole barrel of vinegar. He said also that the young men of the city are the ones who stand behind the bar. They do not live to grow old, and, he continued, "rather than abuse the rum-seller I pity him, God pities him, and we should rescue him by kindness and love." He further said he would not go into saloons and preach temperance, but would begin with the children, and by doing this the nation would be saved. He would pledge the boys and girls about to touch them temperance.

At the conclusion of the address, which was full of life and interest, the audience was dismissed.

Ladies Wanting

Silver plated Spoons and Forks should go to Drum & Son's if they wish to get a good article cheap. 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Butchers

Can get the Cincinnati Meat Saw at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Menick's Patent Grate

Will cure smoky chimneys, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of steamer Rhein at New York; steamer Arragon at Bristol; steamers Abyssinia and Brittannic at Queenstown.

Dog Muzzles,

At Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Farm Bells

Cheap, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Grates and Fronts

Very cheap at Drum & Son's.

Repairing and Remodeling.

Parties can do no better than secure the service of Samuel Wood, Jr., corner Penn and Ninth streets, for all kinds of carpenter work. Reliable, reasonable in charge and competent, satisfaction is assured.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Addison Irwin, bankrupt, Allegheny city. The report of Register Schaffer on the composition meeting having been presented, in which it appears that the bankrupt proposed to pay thirty per cent. of his indebtedness in three installments of four, six and eight months, the same to be secured by the debtors' promissory note with endorsements to be approved by the creditors, an order was made on the creditors to show cause why the report should not be confirmed and the proposition accepted.

Harbaugh Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the examination of the bankrupts before Register Harper.

John H. Boyts, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The majority of the creditors having consented thereto, the bankrupt was ordered to be discharged from all his debts on the payment of costs.

The Pittsburgh & McKeesport Car Company vs. the steam tug "Traveler," in admiralty. The report of Commissioner Patterson, distributing the fund to the parties entitled to receive the same, was presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions. The boat was sold for $1,671.57, and after the claims have been paid, there will remain a balance of $264.23.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

In reference to the voluntary assignment of Wm. K. Harl et al., to D. T. Watson, the court authorized the assignee to

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MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 117¼.

THE exports of petroleum and its products for the nine months, ending March 31st, 1875, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, aggregated $21,786,410, being $10,000,000 less than the corresponding period of 1874. Petroleum and tobacco are the two leading articles of Domestic export.

THE American rifle team, now in Ireland, is receiving the most flattering attentions from the people of Dublin. The International rifle match is attracting general and enthusiastic attention, and the results of the shooting are speculated upon with much interest. The match next year will be in Philadelphia.

THE National Board of Trade, very appropriately closed its labors by recommending a treaty of Reciprocity with Canada. It is surprising that it did not also recommend that in view of the failures that are occurring among the iron manufacturers of England, we throw open our ports to the free importation of British iron. This would about complete the expression of their devotion to England.

THE *Post* apologizes for so much of the Ohio platform as refers to sectarian education. It needn't be at the trouble, as the same platform contains an antidote for all that is good, in this direction. That portion of the Republican platform which refers to the sacredness of the public school fund is boldly denounced, although an earlier portion of the Democratic platform contains what is to be understood as about an equivalent to the Republican utterance on the subject. As to the Constitution, it would be well enough, did we not know of the facility with which the Democracy put such instruments aside when it suits their convenience.

WE gave, a few days since, some facts and figures to show that the recent railroad war did not damage Philadelphia, and incidental to this was the observable fact that her commerce was quite large. One of the Baltimore journals concedes the marked pre-eminence of Pennsylvania in manufactures. A table of *data* is given, which shows that whilst the population of Pennsylvania is four and a-half times that of Maryland, her manufacturing establishments average six and a-half to every one Maryland has; her steam power sixteen to one; her water wheels eight to one; her water power eleven to one, and that where we have one hand employed in active industry she has twenty-five. The advantages of Baltimore for the development of these manufactories are dwelt upon, and effort is urged. The people and manufacturers of Pittsburgh cannot too clearly realize one thing,—that the battle for manufacturing supremacy, as between American cities is to be fought in the near future, and even the winner will not wear its laurels uncontested.

THE heavy fire on Saturday morning, at the corner of Virgin alley and Wood street, illustrates how easily the Fire Department and indeed all human contrivances to stay its progress can be overcome, when once a fire has obtained full headway. We assume that we have one of the best Fire Departments in the country in this city. So much of it as could be utilized was promptly on hand at the fire referred to, and worked vigorously and steadily. Yet the fire went through several buildings, and did a considerable amount of damage. Had a high wind prevailed at the time of the fire, its spread would have been extensive, and a vast amount of damage must have resulted. Fortunately it was a calm morning, and nothing occurred to occasion the spread of the fire. With every considerable fire, we have urged upon us the question whether we should not seek some method of fire prevention, which will be effective and successful. It is one of the most perplexing questions of the day, and we consider it worthy the earnest attention of all who are possessed of buildings, or of shares in fire insurance companies.

WHILE other cities have been increasing taxation of late years, San Francisco has been reducing hers. This may be partially attributed to the increased valuations assessed upon. For example, the Hibernia Bank, the largest assessment on the list, is assessed $18,400,000, against $11,400,000 last year; the Spring Valley Water Works have risen from $500,000 to $7,000,000; the Gas Company is assessed $7,000,000 instead of $600,000; the Bank of California $8,000,000 against $2,000,000. Michael Reese has quietly risen in one year from the modest sum of $200 to $509,000; William C. Ralston from $387,000 to $565,000; John Parrot from $159,000 to $556,000. James Phelan, who last year was not assessed at all, is this year rated at $540,000, and D. O. Mills suddenly appears at a valuation of $300,000, and other corporations and private citizens in proportion. The estimated real estate of San Francisco is $163,000,000, and of personal property, $152,000,000, a total of $315,000,000. The city will probably fix the rate of taxation at one cent. upon the dollar, and the State rate at .40 per cent., making the rate 1.40, as against 2.10 of last year. It looks very much as though the equalization process had been applied down there.

THE *Sunday Leader* devotes a large portion of its editorial space to the GAZETTE correspondent, and with so much as he may regard as peculiarly his, we have no purpose to interfere. We assume that the statements regarding the Presbyterians will be properly attended to. Here is one referring to the Methodists,—and not to be unfair, we give it in full: "So with the Methodists. In the time of the early settlements it is undeniably true that their preachers were shamefully ignorant, and not only so, but that they prided themselves in their ignorance. The case to-day is different. Their clergymen now are men who read and think, and who in point of general intellectual culture will compare favorably with their brethren of any other denomination." The statement as to early preachers we pronounce shamefully false, and unsustained by impartial history. Wesley, Whitefield, Coke, Asbury, McKendree, Wheatcoat, and a host of early Methodists,—the first to preach the doctrines of that denomination in this country, were chiefly graduates from the best English colleges, and as the early period of Methodism was its controversial era, the conferences were careful to select men of intellectual power for the ministry. The fact that Cookman, Bascom, and others were elected chaplains to Congress in those early days, when Methodism was in its infancy, is further proof of the same point. We utterly deny the truth of the statement that the early Methodist preachers were "shamefully ignorant."

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, generally sound and wise, on such subjects, indulges some speculations relative to the effect of the English failures on the business of this country with which we do not agree. It says: "Of course, one effect would be to depress the gold prices of such of our exportable commodities as are sold chiefly in England. Another effect would be the calling home of English money capital in this country. This, of course, means an increased export of specie. A further depression of industry and trade in England of course implies a further decrease of our foreign trade, both of exports and imports, and the latter would diminish the demand for gold in this country for the only purpose for which it is now used as money, viz.: the payment of duties on imports. But while this would decrease the revenue of the Government, it would not decrease the annual interest obligations due from this country to European bondholders, and in default of exports of other commodities we should have to send more gold." That a series of ill-results will come to this country we do not fully believe. The disarrangement of English trade will throw her out of the market as a competitor against American trade, while our exports to her are of a character that must be had, —being chiefly breadstuffs. Our view is that the nett result will be favorable to this country.

IN discussing American credit abroad, ex-Secretary McCulloh mentions the default of certain States,—particularly Indiana some years since,—as a reason why our credit is not the best in the European market. The people in Europe cannot accurately distinguish between State and national obligations. Hence, the knowledge of State defaults impairs the credit of national bonds. But the fact that such lack of credit is assumed to exist is strained into an argument for the entire doing away with greenbacks. This is absurd. If the English or continental people believe that we will pay our debts in greenbacks at all, they could as readily believe that we would manufacture fresh greenbacks for that purpose, even had we none now. In reality, there is nothing whatever in this argument, and our credit abroad is quite as good as it should be. Our four and four and a half per cent. and five per cent. bonds have done as well on the European market as was ever anticipated. Why seek to improve what is well enough? The great object of American finance is not to develop a credit abroad that will make borrowing easy, but to develop home resources to an extent that will make us independent of England, and save us from the necessity of borrowing. This done and we are in position to stand against the world. And we are clearly of the opinion that the demand will yet be made, in a manner that cannot be misinterpreted, that in place of reducing the volume of greenbacks, we shall increase, if anything. In brief, the policy is to develop every form of American resources, until we shall be able to call in our debts from abroad,—our bonds, pay them in exports or gold, and having done this apply our surplus gold toward specie payments, —if we need them.

THE news from London grows steadily worse. Failure succeeds failure, and while a panic is not yet reported, there are evidences that but little more is required to precipitate one. England has suffered steadily since our panic,—her exports having regularly fallen off, and her business declined. If the full lesson of her misfortunes is learned here, it will be well for us. Unfortunately, we think, our people have been too largely indoctrinated in English financial ideas. All the evil teachings of that country have been earnestly disseminated here. We have had their ideas of free trade, national debts, sinking funds, specie payments, and the like, and have found them unadapted to this country. Ours is a developing, while England is a developed country. Her trade, manufactures and industries are massed, and hence she has merely to secure an open market in all the world. Ours is in process of development, requiring money to be widely scattered, and often to be locked up in enterprises for a long time before they become productive. Other influences are at work here that are not there. Hence the same monetary system will not equally apply to the two countries. Yet the opposite is urged, and England's steadiness and prosperity is pointed to, as though these were the products of specie currency, in place of this currency being the result of the prosperity developed. But just now a rude shock comes to this system—it totters and falls, just as readily as did ours. Is it, therefore, any better than ours? We have yet to learn what we ultimately will understand, that we need an American monetary system, distinct from that of England, and adapted to a country that is in process of development.

A LIVE QUESTION.

When the time for making Presidential nominations draws near, Charles O'Conor, of New York, an able lawyer and Democrat, usually comes to the front with a political letter, which is generally understood to be a bid for consideration. His life is private, and except in the practice of his profession, he has had no chance to distinguish himself. He was one of the prominent counsel in the prosecution of Tweed, and of whatever merit belongs to the lawyers for the result reached, O'Conor is entitled to a large share. Before the Cincinnati Convention that gave poor Greeley to the Democracy, and insanity and death, O'Conor wrote a letter which came near making him the standard bearer of his party. He has now written a more pretentious document, defining the nature and tendencies of Democracy, to several portions of which it would be interesting to defer; but assuming that all the utterances of the letter are made in the presumption,—and, possibly, positive knowledge,—that they will be acceptable to the Democratic party at large, we notice particularly now its references to the subject of sectarian education,—the division of the school funds among the denominations,—the plea being, of course, in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church.

His argument is that in early times, when a low grade of ignorance prevailed, the development of a public school system was, possibly, a wise and proper thing. But now when the Churches desire to train their young, the principle of non-intervention in religious affairs, requires the Government to remand the subject back to the Churches. That we may not be accused of misstating his point, we quote so much as embodies the distinct statement of the proposition: "The differences of opinion constituting what is called sectarianism, apart from which religion is unknown, form the precise objection to Governmental interference with religious worship hitherto relied upon. The education of youth in a method which should studiously exclude religious, or what, as has been seen, is the same thing, sectarian ideas, would be pernicious, as tending necessarily to form bad citizens. This would seem to show conclusively that in the present advanced state of American social life, education of the young, like religious worship for the mature, should be left to the voluntary principle. To perfect the policy which from the first forbade Governments to interfere with the latter, they should now be commanded to withdraw from control of the former. Religious thought or observance and charitable ministration, of which gratuitous teaching forms a part, embody a circle of duties too pure for the mere statesman's touch. His assumed aid to either, if it do not begin in actual obstruction, is sure to end there." We award Mr. O'Conor the credit of making the most plausible presentation of this subject we have yet seen. The American idea of non-intervention in religious affairs is made to do service as a reason why our school system should be broken up. It interferes with the liberty of the Roman Catholic Church in educating its children.

With the validity of this argument, we do not, at the present, need to deal at length. It is, of course, manifestly absurd, and does not state the full object. The Catholic or any other Church is at liberty, now, to train its children in its own schools. All the State requires is that every tax-payer shall pay his *pro-rata* to maintain unsectarian, free schools, whose doors are open to his children. But Mr. O'Conor goes further than this, and argues that education is a *religious charity*, and, thus, that all education should be associated with the Church. This is precisely the Catholic idea; and he only comes short of its full statement in that he does not say that the public moneys shall go to the Church schools. This, however, is the logical issue of his argument, and hence may be inferred to properly belong to it. Thus a would-be presidential candidate, and one of the ablest and soundest Democrats in the country, boldly enunciates the new Catholic School dogma in a pretentious political paper. The fact is significant and memorable.

Against this we place another significant fact. The Republicans of Ohio, in their State Convention, inserted a plank in their platform against the appropriation of any portion of the School fund to sectarian schools. Their experience had taught them that this was a live question there. The Democratic Convention, a few days later, driven by the danger that was upon it, adopted a similar resolution,—but neutralized it by another, *denouncing the Republican party for raising the issue!* The influence is irresistible. It did not want that question brought up because it had quietly worked with the Catholics the preceding year, under a private bargain, and had used its power in the Legislature as they demanded, and it had agreed. Now Mr. O'Conor broadens the issue, and projects it into the Presidential campaign of 1876. We are simply noting facts, for the benefit of our readers, as well as of the *Post* and *Dispatch*. The time will come, in due season, when these valuable facts can be properly used.

WESTWARD HO!

The Pittsburgh Excursionists Riding on a Rail—Sights and Scenes Along the Way—A Peep at Mormonism—Peculiarities of Utah.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 7, 1875.

The California excursionists from your city to whom you so kindly referred in your issue of May 29th, reached this place Saturday evening last.

The Temperance Convention.

The party halted for a day in Chicago to let one of their number attend the eighth National Temperance Convention, which commenced its session in that city on the 1st inst. By the way, that Convention was rather a formidable affair. It was composed of over six hundred delegates, representing nearly every State and Territory on the continent. Many venerable ministers, jurists and statesmen—together with a large number of elect ladies were present as delegates, giving unprecedented character and weight to the proceedings of the Convention. It was truly refreshing to see such men as Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States; Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa; Dr. Cuyler, of New York, and many others of like character, present and actively engaged in urging forward the most needed reform of the age.

Petty Rivalry.

The excursionists reached Omaha over the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. All the roads for the Southwest, running out of Chicago, come together at Council Bluffs. Here we found the only dark shading thus far in the picture. This, however, like all other shading, may be necessary to bring out the more prominent parts of the painting. But over five hundred annoyed, tired passengers voted out the shading in this case. All concluded the picture would be more attractive without it. The petty and persistent quarrel, between Council Bluffs and Omaha in regard to the bridge spanning the Missouri at this point, renders two transfers of passengers and baggage necessary within the space of three or four miles. At Council Bluffs the passengers from three roads were crowded into one train not so long as either of the three entering this point from Chicago. In this train first and second class passengers, together with emigrants, were packed in such fearful confusion that we have no pen to describe the unpleasantness of the situation. If this state of things continues it will inure greatly to the advantage of the Southern Pacific road. But when I took up my pen it was with the intention simply of giving you a few notes from Salt Lake City, but I got on railroads and there is no telling where a man will turn up in this vast country if he sticks to them.

The Center of Mormondom.

This is a unique city, a kind of marvel in location, growth and appearance. The city is near the centre of the great Utah Valley, and has a climate almost temperate the year round, whilst the mountains that wall the city in are covered with almost perpetual snow. The city has a designed area of six square miles. The streets are eight rods wide and all run at right angles. On either side of each street constantly flows a little stream of water for purposes of irrigation and family use. The city is embowered in shade trees, wonderful in both variety and growth. Until recently the population of this city was entirely Mormon, but within the last few years the influx of "Gentiles" has been so great and the defections from polygamy have been so numerous that it is evident at this writing the polygamists in fact are greatly in the minority. Gentileism is gaining rapidly on the institutions of Mormonism. One of the citizens of this place told us that Brigham Young remarked not long since that he regarded it a very poor religion that could not stand one railroad, but he sometimes feared the influence of the railroad and the Methodist church combined. In my judgment three things will kill polygamy—the railroad, protestantism and utter silence in regard to the nasty thing.

At two o'clock yesterday we attended services in the great tabernacle. About seven thousand persons were present. Nearly, if not quite, one half of whom were native or stranger Gentiles. The music was grand. The organ is only second to the Great Boston organ, but it is superior in many of its combinations. This, together with the sixty-four trained voices in the choir, rendered this part of the *performance*—for such it was—really imposing.

A Mormon Sermon.

Orson Pratt, one of the twelve Apostles of Mormonism,—and who, in point of intelligence and oratorical power, is chief of them all—preached a sermon on the history of Mormonism from its commencement down to the present. All the prophecies in Isaiah, Jeremiah and Daniel, which Catholic and Protestant Divines from the days of the Apostles down until the present, have applied to Christ, he applied to their great prophet, Joe Smith. He made it clear to his own mind perhaps that the Lord's house, which is to be established on the tops of the mountains is the church of the Latter-day Saints here in Utah. The most curious thing about this whole affair was that the *Apostle* Pratt seemed to believe what he said, and seemed sincere in wanting others to believe it. Many hundreds of Gentiles, however, who heard him to the close of his hour and a half sermon went away with the "same opinion still." Polygamy as a system has stamped indelibly its curse on the face of every woman and child connected with it. I looked in the faces of over one thousand wives of polygamists to-day as they sat in the tabernacle, and did not see one bright contented countenance in the crowd. The women are the sufferers by this system, notwithstanding Mark Twain has said after he saw the women his sympathies were with the men. The children are dwarfed in size and far below the average in intelligence. I think I speak intelligently on this point, as I was in several of their Sunday Schools and had a chance to observe carefully. What these people have suffered and wrought is literally wonderful, but it only shows what a mighty thing faith is—even faith in the most stupendous error of the times.

E. B. S.

POLITICAL.

HAYES first beat the nephew. Then he defeated Gentleman George. Now he is ready to meet the uncle.

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE is generally named as the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

THE elections are still distant enough to account for the prevalent languor in politics. Kentucky, with its invariable Democratic victory, comes August 2; California in September; Maine, September, 13; Ohio and Iowa, October 12.

IN the diary of John Quincy Adams, under date of November 28, 1825, there is a conversation between the ex-President, as Secretary of State, and a New York politician, in which it was said that "after eight years of service it was common law that the Vice President as well as the Chief Magistrate should change hands."

THE Republicans of Armstrong county have nominated the following ticket: Prothonotary, Captain James G. Henry; Register and Recorder, James H. Chambers; Treasurer, James H. Monroe; Commissioners, William Buffington and Brice Henderson; Auditors, J. R. Wright and W. G. Roney. Captain Henry is the editor of the Armstrong *Republican*.

THE citizens of Elmira, headed by the Hon. H. Boardman Smith, who have been raising money for a monument to the Confederate dead buried there, seem to have neglected their own defenders. Two hundred Union soldiers are said to lie in the Potter's field of which the Government does not yet own the title, and the head boards that mark the resting-places of Union and Confederate alike are rotting away.

THE Rochester *Chronicle* says: "The Democratic party, made presumptuous and careless by the skirmishes it has won, predicates its national triumph on insufficient premises, and corrects its evil courses in no particular; while the Republican party, strengthened by its own retrospection, and made cautious by it reverses, accommodates itself to the temper of the people, and guarantees reforms by instituting them."

THE Maine Democrats have scarcely any hope of making a successful campaign against General Selden Connor, who has just been nominated for Governor by the Republicans. General Connor is a native of the State, a graduate of Tufts College, in 1859, and entering the war as a private, rose to be brigadier-general. He received wounds in the wilderness which have kept him on crutches ever since. He was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue in 1868, and promoted in 1872 to his present position of Collector.

GEN. SELDEN CONNOR, whom the Maine Republicans have nominated for Governor, laid down this excellent platform in his speech of acceptance: "If your choice shall prove to be the choice of the people, I pledge you an honest purpose and a fixed determination to make the public good my single aim and constant care. The maintenance of the high standing of the credit of the State; promotion of the development of agriculture and manufactures; extension of educational facilities; prohibition by law of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the enforcement of that law; equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation, and lightening that burden to the fullest extent; and the exercise of a rigid economy, will have my hearty support."

PERSONAL.

MR. TENNYSON'S charge for "a little poem for a magazine" is $500.

REAR ADMIRAL PENNOCK, commanding the Asiatic squadron, was at Hong Kong, on May 15th, with the flagship Hartford.

THE pistol used by Aaron Burr in his duel with Alexander Hamilton is on exhibition at New Haven among other centennial relics.

MISS HOOK, the missionary of the Woman's Union Missionary Society, arrived in New York City Thursday from Allahabad, India, much improved in health.

EX-GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN, recently appointed Commissioner of the Centennial Exposition on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, is visiting Boston in aid of the interests of the Centennial.

A CITIZEN of Portland, Maine, has a valuable relic in the shape of a ring once worn by the wife of President Madison. It is of very heavy gold, with a bloodstone, under which is a little braid of hair from the heads of Washington and Jackson.

ACCORDING to the Indianapolis *Journal*, there is a letter extant, and soon to be published, from Grant to General Halleck, written during the Spring of '64, in which the former advised the "March to the Sea" as his plan for the ensuing campaign in the South.

MR. A. W. LYMAN, recently of the Cleveland *Leader* and Philadelphia *Press*, has accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Baltimore *Gazette*. Mr. Lyman is an accomplished journalist, of versatile capacity, and will add to the strength of the *Gazette*.

JUDGE ALFONSO TAFT, of Cincinnati, who has lately come into prominence in Ohio, was the freshman tutor of Chief Justic Waite, in Yale College, and between the two most cordial personal relations have existed since the first acquaintance, forty years ago.

"EIGHTY-TWO years old, and as straight as a ramrod; worth nearly a hundred million, and adding to 'em every day; clear in his head as a bell, and tight in the hand as a vise." This is a sort of verbal silhouette of the venerable and vigorous Commodore Vanderbilt that was thrown off the other day by one of his friends.

THE remains of Col. Benjamin Walker and Dr. John Cochran, Revolutionary heroes, and their wives, were transferred from the old burying ground in Utica to Forest Hill Cemetery, lately. Col. Walker was aid to Baron Steuben, and died in 1818, aged sixty-five years. Surgeon Cochran was Medical Director of the military hospitals of the United States in the Revolutionary war, and grandfather of General John Cochran, of New York. He died in 1807, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A PIGEON roost nine miles long and three miles wide has just been discovered at Preston, Minn.

A St. Louis journal accuses a clergyman of that city with stealing one of its editorials and using it as a sermon.

THE report of the Texas Penitentiary Investigating Committee fully sustains the charges of cruel and inhuman punishment of convicts in various forms.

Now that the battle is over, let Boston go to work and count up the killed and wounded. People who had friends among the non-combatants await the list with anxiety.

IT is said the Pennsylvania troops at the Bunker Hill Centennial were not only the most numerous, but the best equipped, best drilled and most soldierly-looking of all the visiting troops.

MR. FIRMAN, an American Spiritualist, who professed to photograph deceased persons, has been convicted in Paris of swindling, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

TENNYSON'S new dramatic poem, "Queen Mary," is published in the London *Times*. In its review of the book it declares there is more true fire in the drama than in anything which has appeared since Shakspeare's time.

CONTRARY to all the teachings of Sunday-school literature, a Pennsylvania lad has fallen upon prosperity by going fishing on Sunday. He didn't catch any fish, but he saved a wealthy gentleman from drowning, and has had a $10,000 bank account started for him by the grateful survivor.

IN Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday morning, two Little Miami excursion cars, while crossing Park street collided with a horse and buggy occupied by Gen. W. Andrews. David Allen, formerly a freight conductor, jumped from the car and seized the horse, but was carried under the car and had one leg mangled so that it had to be amputated. The horse was killed and the buggy smashed, but General Andrews was only slightly injured.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. m24:MWF

Fruit Jars
AND
Jelly Tumblers.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

JAMES LITTELL,
SUCCESSOR TO
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

THE PATENT SPRING OSCILLATOR.
JA S. LOUGHRIDGE,
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer.
NO. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Scenes in Minnesota Where Bounties are Paid for Them.

The following is taken from the letter of a New York agent, dated Mankato, Minn., June 8. Though the facts it relates are already widely known, they are told with such frankness as to merit reproduction: For some days I have been in the "Grasshoppers Country," and am now within twelve miles of its southern limit. Grasshoppers are really to be found from the Minnesota river to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but are only thick in parts Blue Earth, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Brown, Sibley and McLeod counties. A vigorous war is being waged on the pests, several of the county boards having offered all the way from 12½ cents down to 5 cents a quart for them dead or alive. You can form an idea not only of the energetic way in which the people have gone to work, but, also of the magnitude of their task, when I assure you that 2,000 bushels have already been paid for in this (Blue Earth) county up to last night, and they only commenced catching them last Friday. As usual, people are divided in opinion regarding the benefit to be derived from killing the hoppers. Some claim that you might as well try to dip the Minnesota dry with a spoon as think of exterminating them, while others say that they can clean them out. I believe that they could have been got rid of had the matter been attended to in time, but now they are growing so large and strong (though wingless) that I am afraid it will be impossible. Many blame the Governor for not offering a State bounty, and I think he was wrong in not doing so, for it is not only the counties in which they hatch out, but the surrounding ones as well, that are interested in this extermination. When the present crop get wings they will move, no one knows where, though every man hopes not in his direction. The people in the eastern edge of the infested district feel sure the hoppers are heading west and north, the people north and west feel sure they are heading east and south, and so on. There is no use in dodging the case—where they are thick the small grain is ruined. I examined several fields myself yesterday that looked well from the road, but after going through them I found them swarming with grasshoppers and gradually being cut down. Corn and potatoes have not yet been attacked generally, and there is certainly a greater breadth of both planted than ever before. If the hoppers leave when winged there will be an average crop of these yet. But if they conclude to "board" the season out where they are, then good-by to anything green.

I think the counties that have offered a bounty have done wisely, for it has inspired wonderful confidence in the people if nothing more. Where no bounty is offered the farmers lie supinely and look on while their crops are being eaten up; but where it is, they have buckled to in earnest, and if they do not save all they will undoubtedly save a part. To give you an idea of how the thing works, last Friday morning a well-to-do farmer in the vicinity of Mankato found several men and boys on his place, who told him they were out catching grasshoppers at 10 cents a quart. He drove them off, told them he "would harvest his own grasshoppers," and did, for he took in ten bushels on Saturday night. Others again, unlike him, offer an additional bonus of a dollar a bushel for what are caught on their own farms. Men, women and children are out on the war path, with every conceivable contrivance for catching the pests. They have wide-mouthed receptacles, distended hoops or sticks that they trail along the ground, made out of pretty nearly everything one can think of, bed ticks, pillow cases, coffee sacks, skirts, shirts, flour sacks, paper bags, mosquito bars, calicos, &c., &c. Besides, some have geared up buggy wheels, with a long axle between, trailing a distended bag, into which the youthful hopper is assisted by means of a revolving fan (I understand that one man in this county has captured over thirty bushels by a similar institution), on some places again the farmers have made a species of infernal machine that goes along the ground on wheels, something like the apron of a reaper, which has a fire in the rear part, where the too-confiding "hopper" is sacrificed. They, I understand, have proved very effective.

TOTTY'S ARITHMETIC.

One little head, worth its whole weight in gold,
Over and over, a million times told.

Two shining eyes, full of innocent glee,
Brighter than diamonds ever could be.

Three pretty dimples, for fun to slip in,
Two in the cheeks and one in the chin.

Four lily fingers on each badly hand,
Fit for princess of sweet Fairy-land.

Five on each hand, if we reckon Tom Thumb,
Standing beside them, so stiff and so glum!

Six pearly teeth just within her red lips,
Over which merriment ripples and trips.

Seven bright ringlets, as yellow as gold,
Seeming the sunshine to gather and hold.

Eight tiny waves running over her hair,
Sunshine and shadow, they love to be there.

Nine precious words that Totty can say;
But she will learn new ones every day.

Ten little chubby, comical toes;
And that is as far as this lesson goes.

—*E. S. F., in St. Nicholas for July.*

PROPOSALS.

Construction of Life-Saving and Life-Boat Stations.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, of TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1875, for the construction of LIFE-SAVING AND LIFE-BOAT STATIONS at the following named places, to wit: On the coast of Lake Michigan—one at Grand Pointe au Sauble and one at Pointe aux bec Scies. On the coast of Lakes Huron—one at Pointe aux Barques, one at Ottawa Point, one at Sturgeon Point, one at Thunder Bay Island, and one at Forty Mile Point. On the coast of Lake Ontario—one at Salmon Creek, seven miles from Nine Mile Point, and one at Big Sandy Creek.

Bids will be received for one, several or all of the above mentioned houses, and bidders must state in their proposals the number they will build.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for the Construction of Life-Saving and Life-Boat Stations," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Specifications and plans can be obtained at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Oswego and Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Port Huron and Grand Haven, Mich.; Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio; also upon application to this Department.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.

(Signed.) CHARLES F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1875.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, June 11, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, June 21, 1875, for
500 Perches Unbroken Stone, delivered on Oakland avenue.
500 Perches Unbroken Stone, delivered on Centre avenue.
5 to 10 perches Unbroken Stone for culvert on Reed street.
500 Perches Unbroken Stone, delivered on Frankstown avenue.
1,200 Perches Unbroken Stone, delivered on Hazelwood avenue.
800 Perches Unbroken Stone, delivered on Wilkins avenue.
200 Perches Unbroken Stone, delivered on Park avenue.
250 Perches Unbroken Stone, delivered on East End avenue.
500 Perches Unbroken Stone, delivered on Greenfield avenue.

To be delivered under direction of the Road Commissioners of the respective districts.

The Committee on Roads reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interest of the city.

R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Proposals will be received up till JUNE 19th, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following work

On Soho, Boston, Emmett and Wadsworth Streets:

10,000 lineal feet of Curbing.
15,300 square yards of Paving (cobble stones.)
258 square yards of Paving, (returns.)
1,176 square feet of Crossings.

All bids must be accompanied with bonds. Further information will be given by the Engineers, JOHNSTON & WELLS, Fourth floor, Municipal Hall. The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

E. P. JONES,
S. WHITEHOUSE,
EVAN JONES,
JOS. M. GAZZAM,
C. L. MAGEE,
Commission.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDEWALKS

Proposals will be received at the office of City Controller, until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 29, 1875, for

Paving the Sidewalks of Bedford Avenue from Erin St. to Thirty-third St.

Proposals will be received for paving with brick, flag stones or concrete.

All necessary information can be obtained on application to the Engineer at City Controller's office.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

C. H. LOVE,
O. OLIVER, JR.,
WM. KANE,
SAMUEL MEARS,
R. PARKER,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1875.

NOTICE TO HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, June 19th, 1875, for supplying the Pittsburgh Police force with Hats and Helmets, for summer wear. Samples can be seen at the office of the Chief of Police. The Committee on Police reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS.

SATURDAY,

AT WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
OF
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS!
OPENED THIS WEEK,
Far Below Early Season's Prices.

Bargains in Black Hernanis.
Bargains in Black Grenadines.
Bargains in Silk Pongees.
Bargains in Mohair Alpacas.
Bargains in Black Dress Silks.
Bargains in Colored Silks.
Bargains in Mourning Dress Goods.
Bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Bargains in Silk Poplins.
Bargains in Plaid Dress Goods.
Bargains in Black Alpacas.
Bargains in Colored Alpacas.
Bargains in Fine Dress Goods.
Bargains in Dress Linens.
Bargains in Summer Poplins.

At 12 1-2 Cents,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Usually sold at 25 cents.

NEW GOODS
WILL BE
OPENED EVERY DAY.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE,
Have Open Full Lines of
THIN GAUZE
AND
Gossamer
VESTS & DRAWERS
In all Sizes and Grades for
Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys,
AT
Lowest Prices.
RETAIL STORES.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
THE SUPERIOR
OHIO WHITE LIME
Made by us is the best produced for all kinds of building operations.
Fire-Brick and Mills its use is attended with the most satisfactory results.
For GLASS WORKS its qualities are especially adapted.
It is put up in NEW BARRELS, or furnished in BULK.
Its superior quality is GUARANTEED.
Address,
C. H. SAWYER & CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Boss street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

COMMON LIME.
Vanport, Beaver Co. Lime
FOR SALE BY
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 47 Federal St. and No. 1 Marion Avenue, Allegheny.
Contractors and commers will save money by calling on the above firm for their supply. The general trade supplied at lowest market rates.

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal
Constantly on hand. Being producers of Coal will not be undersold. ap4:p44

W

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed a Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, June 21, 1875. }

Saturday was a more active day at the banks than we have had for several days. We do not know that this activity was inspired by any unusual fact, but was one of those active days which come now and then accidentally. The fires on Wood street developed some activity in our fire insurance companies to ascertain their losses, and this was done in the early part of the day. In general business, despite the better bank showing of Saturday, there is some dullness and a spirit of depression again prevailing. This has been foreshadowed from the West and East for some time, and has finally reached us. Its exact duration or purport cannot, of course, be known. Of course everybody in this country is speculating as to what will be the effect of London failures on American finances and trade. Thus far the effect has been unimportant. Gold has advanced less than one per cent., and even this advance was due more directly to the heavy exports of specie resulting from the decrease of our foreign trade than to any connection with the London failures. The prices of all staples are usually a good barometer in cases of impending financial storms. But in the present situation even these do not show any violent agitation that can be traced to transatlantic causes. In the last two days Lake Shore has fallen 4¼ per cent., but it has been notoriously *dropsical* for a long time past, and any fall in its quotations must have caused the decline. Northwestern and Rock Island have each declined about 1½ per cent., Erie 2 per cent., and the majority of the remainder of the stock list about 1 per cent. in the last two days. The definite closing of the railroad war has perhaps had an effect to prevent a greater decline, but, all things considered, the agitation in stocks has been small under the circumstances.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	11[7/8]	5-20's 1867	12[3/4]
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	12[6/4]	" 1868—coupons	12[3/4]
5-20's 1862	11[8]	10-40's	11[5/8]
" 1864	11[3/4]	Currency 6's	12[2/4]
" 1865		New 5 per cents	11[8]
" 1865 new	12[4/4]	10-40's—coupons	11[9/4]

N. Y. Cen.	102[4]	Ohio & Mississippi.	22[3/4]
Erie	14	Union Pacific	75[4]
L. Shore	109	Toledo & Wabash	7[4]
C. C. & I. C.	4[5]	Harlem	133[5/8]
St. Paul	36[3/4]	Adams Express	99[4]
Do. Pref	54	American Express	49[5]
Michigan Southern	59[4]	U. S. Express	46
Do. Central	66[5/8]	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	80
North Western Com	37	Quicksilver	15[5/8]
Do. Pref	49	Fort Wayne	97[3/4]
Rock Island	102[3/4]	Marietta & St. Jos.	17[3/4]
Cleve. & Pitts	89[5/8]	Panama	118
Pacific Mail	33[3/4]	Iron Mountain	21[1/4]
Western Union Tel.	73[3/4]		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	49[3/4]	Cen. Trans	53
Reading (S)	23[3/4]	Empire Ag. (A)	58
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	181[1/2]	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (S)	96[3/4]
Oil Creek	49[1/2]	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	97
Lehigh Valley (S)	61[1/4]		

NEW YORK, June 19, 1875.

Money closed at 2 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange was dull, as usual on Saturday. The market for sixty day bills is weak, with first-class bankers' sterling obtainable at 487. Demand bills of small class are strong at 490. Gold opened at 117¾, and closed at 117¾, at which all sales of the day were made. The rates paid for borrowing were 3 per cent. per annum, and 1-64, 1-32, 1-16, 3-32, 1-8, 5-64 and 5-64 until Monday. At the final close loans were made flat. The clearings were $60,408,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $32,000, and received for customs $137,500. The total specie shipments for the week were $6,256,979, of which $5,013,600 was gold coin. The imports for the week were $250,000 gold coin and $10,000 silver. The imports for the week of dry goods were $894,069, and merchandise $378,982. Governments closed firm. Railroad bonds are dull. State bonds are quiet and nominal.

Business at the Stock Exchange was delayed about half an hour this morning in consequence of the reception of the Old Guard and Charleston Light Infantry by members of the Exchange. The market opened firm, and then became active and strong, but later fell, after which it became dull and steady, consequent on the departure of a large number of operators to the Jerome races and the Brooklyn yacht races. Stocks were strong at the close, with the exception of Lake Shore and Erie. Pacific Mail advanced to 33¾; Union Pacific to 73¾, St. Paul to 36¾, Northwest to 37, and Ohios to 22¾. Lake Shore declined to 59¾, and Erie to 14. The transactions aggregated 163,200 shares, of which 20,700 were Erie, 86,100 Lake Shore, 4,300 Northwestern, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 5,308 St. Paul, 15,550 Western Union, and 3,200 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$2,620,300	
Specie, increase	845,100	
Legal tenders, increase	2,077,700	
Deposits, increase	899,400	
Circulation, decrease	424,500	
Reserve, increase	2,697,900	

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 126[4]; 5-20s of '62, 118; do of '64, 119[3/4]; do of '65, 122[3]; do of '65, new, 124[4]; do of '67, 125[4]; do of '68, 125; new 5s, 119[1/2]; 10-40s 119[1/2]; currency 6s, 122[3].

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102[4]; Tennessee old, 49[4]; do new, 49[4]; Virginia new, 37[4]; do old, 37[4]; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 63[3]; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73[5], ex-div.; Adams Express, 99[4]; American Express, 59; United States Express, 81; Wells & Fargo, 78; Quicksilver, 15; Pacific Mail, 33[3]; New York Central, 102; Erie, 13[3]; Erie, preferred, 21; Harlem, 134[3]; Harlem preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 65; Pittsburgh, 89[4]; North Western, common, 37; preferred, 48[3]; Rock Island, 101[4]; New Jersey Central, 100[3]; St. Paul, 36[3]; Paul, preferred, 54; Toledo & Wabash, 7; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 99[4]; Terre Haute, 2; Terre Haute, preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 102; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 22[3]; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 98; Burlington & Quincy, 112[4]; Lake Shore, 59[3]; C. C. & I. C., 3[3]; Illinois Central, 93[4]; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23; Union Pacific, 73[3]; Central Pacific, 90[1/4]; Union, 104[3]; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118[3].

LONDON, June 19—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £81,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months bill is 3[4] per cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols: Money, 93[3/4]@93[4]; Account, 93[3/4]@93[4]; 5-20's, '65, 106[3]; do '67, 106[3]; 10-40s, 104[1/2]; new 5s, 103[4]; New York Central, 102; Erie, 11[4]; do preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes 64f 52½c.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—5-20s '62, 98[3].

The Situation at Chicago on Friday.

The leading produce markets were rather unsettled yesterday, the cause being the failures on the other side of the Atlantic. The was no outstanding accounts between parties here and the houses which have gone down, but there was nevertheless a tinge of fear that these failures may derange the course of trade so much as to cause material changes in the produce markets. The general feeling was, however, rather one of uncertainty and fear. The failures have produced a sensation in a large circle, but it was argued yesterday that British traders have been pursuing an unusually conservative policy for some time past, and operating their lines of business as much as possible, so that there is reason to hope the thing will not spread further. The West is certainly in good shape to meet a financial pressure. Her breadstuffs and provisions always command cash, and her manufacturing interest could not well be much lower than they are. It seems too that our breadstuffs are wanted on the other side, and that the more as they are cheap, they will so long, taking hitherto no more than was sufficient to supply current requirements.

Outside of this the general aspect of things was again noted, the low rates of freight forming an inducement to ship, and there is now a better prospect of a softening in rates than at any previous time this season. Not that any great upward turn is expected, but rates are now so very low that any change could scarcely be otherwise than in the interest of carriers. Through rates to New York are now quoted at 25c on wheat, and 30c on corn per 100 lbs. The rates from Chicago to Buffalo are 20c and 25c respectfully. Contrary to general expectation, our stocks of wheat and corn continue to diminish. In both the shipments exceed the receipts almost regularly, and the difference is greater than usual at this season of the year. With lessening stocks and continued cool weather, the chances of their going out of sight seem over, and that is something "to be thankful for." There is not much of either here now that has been in store a month: all the grain received in winter having been shipped out.—*Tribune*, 19th.

G. P. Comstock & Co.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. G. P. Comstock & Co. was held yesterday afternoon, and a proposition from the firm to pay 25 cents was accepted.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, June 19, 1875. }

Trade in general merchandise continues dull, unusually so, and it is not reasonable to be expected that there will be any decided or permanent improvement during the next month or two. The majority of our merchants report business as being more unsatisfactory now than at any time since the panic; in addition to a very limited demand, there has been, in consequence of a gradual shrinkage in values, little or no margin for profit.

APPLES—Green apples continue dull and will soon be out of season; selling, in a jobbing way, at $2@3 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—@@8c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market is reported quiet but steady at $1.80@1.85 for mediums, and $1.90@2.00 for navies.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and prices are weak and drooping; time to choice solid packed, 18@22c; do. rolls, 22@c additional.

CHEESE—Is in large supply, and with holders anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; prime Ohio Factory at 10½@11.

DRIED FRUIT—Appies are quotable at 7@7½ for fair and 8@8½ for prime to choice. Peaches, Grapes) 10@10½.

EGGS—The market has been steady all week with a demand just sufficient to absorb the receipts, and there has been no change on way or the other in prices; we continue to quote at 19@20.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.75@6@6.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesota (baker) flour; winter, $6.25@6.50 for red and $6.75@7 for amber and white. Rye flour, $4@6.25.

GROCERIES—Sugars have stiffened up very materially within the past day or two, and refiners have put up the prices of refined goods from an ¼ to ¾ of a cent ₱ lb. Coffee is also reported very firm, although devoid of excitement. Stock in first hands in New York June 15, 34,990 bags; at Baltimore, 6,891 bags; at Galveston, 4,000 bags; at Savannah, 4,000 bags; total, 49,881 bags. A fleet and loading for New York, 29,400 bags; other ports in the United States, 22,500 bags; total, 52,200 bags; total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 102,181 bags. Messrs. Wright & Co.'s telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro, June 16, advices:—"Sales since 10th inst., 40,000 bags; shipments, 55,000 bags; loading, 88,000 bags; stock at date, 120,000 bags; average daily receipts 9,100 bags; price, 8-800; market very firm; exchange, 27.5."

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	N C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¾
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼	Refined Yellows	8¾@9¾

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20	Roasted loose	28¾
Rio Prime	22	Kyfats, Bpkgs	40
Rio Fancy	25	R. Java loose	39¾
R. Rio, lb pkgs	27		

RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7	Patna ₱ lb	7¼@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8¾@8¾		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the grain business, which has been remarkably dull during the past week, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be. Both retailers and consumers appear to be taking hold very sparingly, buying no more than they can possibly help, and it is evident that stocks must be very much reduced. There is nothing doing in Wheat, but little arriving and not much call for it; in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at $1.25@1.30 for Spring, and Ohio red and white at $1.35@1.40 for amber and white. The Oat market continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted; we continue to quote at 45@47c for mixed and 48@50c for white. Corn continues dull but unchanged; Ear, on track, 75@77, according to quality; Shelled nominal at 77@78c, free in store. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1.15.

HAY—Market for baled is dull and easier, notwithstanding the receipts continue light and the stock is small; we continue to quote at $21 to $23 per ton, for good to prime timothy, as to quality and condition.

POTATOES—The arrivals have been light all week, and prices have advanced 10c per bushel in consequence; we now quote, on track, at 95@1, and from store at $1.05@1.10, the outside figure for choice Blows.

PROVISIONS—While trade continues moderately active, the general tone of the market is weak and, as will be seen, we have again reduced our quotations. A Chicago exchange, of Friday, referring to the recent downward movement, says:—There was a rumor here that leading operators were disposed to bear the market for the product, but the efforts to sell appeared to come chiefly from parties who were tired of carrying. The outward movement of meats was rather large for the season, and but little stuff headed prices, though it is well known that most of the meat shipments are of summer cured stuff, not on direct order from Europe, and therefore neither bought nor sold on it.

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	13¾	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14
Sugar-cured	13¾	Do., in barrels	14½
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	14½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar-cured	15½	Do., in barrels	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	$6.50	Do., in bbl's	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do., 3 ₱ caddies	17¾
Clear Rib Sides	13	Do., 5 ₱ pails	18¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 5 ₱ do	18
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21.50	Do., 10 ₱ do	17¾
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	

POULTRY—Live Chickens, ₱ pair, 50@75c; RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; sales at 2½@3c for good mixed; woolen 3c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Steady at 3¾@3¾c for primecit y rendered, and 7½@8c for country.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, June 19, 1875. }

CRUDE.

The market was reported firmer to-day, and, as compared with yesterday, prices were unchanged 2½c ₱ bbl higher; immediate shipment was quoted at $1.33½@1.37 ₱ bbl. The receipts have been quite liberal during the week, but we presume the most of that coming forward was contracted for some time since. In view of the fact that our refiners generally have been taking freely and selling but little, it is fair to infer that they are pretty well stocked, and in good shape for selling whenever the proper time arrives.

REFINED.

Trade, so far as our market is concerned, has been very dull all week, and, in addition to being dull, it is in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. Refiners cannot afford to sell at current rates and pay one centper gallon into the combination, although large sales have been made during the week by Cleveland and Eastern refiners, within the range of 12½@13, deliverable during June and July in New York. Quotations cannot be given above 10c@10¼ on Connellsville cars to go to Baltimore, although there are no sellers at these rates. A meeting of our refiners was held yesterday, it was agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee the propriety of increasing the pool tax to 5 cents per gallon, and it is likely that a compromise of 2½ will be agreed upon.

OIL BARRELS.

The Barrel trade continues very dull, in sympathy with oil, but prices are nominally unchanged; countries quotable at $1.10@1.15, and city make at $1.30 @1.32½.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts Crude from Jan. 1 to date.....441,179 bbls.
Receipts Crude same time, 1874.....466,201 "
Shipments Refined per Penna. railroad from Jan. 1 to date.....77,482 "
Shipments Refined per Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore R. R. from Jan. 1 to date.....161,579
Total Shipments.....238,961 "
Total same time, 1874.....408,085 "

THE FOREIGN OUTLOOK STATISTICALLY CONSIDERED.

The stock of refined in the five leading German ports Bremen, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Stettin, May 29th, was 463,000 barrels against 347,-892 barrels the same time last year. Quantity afloat for the same ports same date, 143,350 bbls, against 234,267 barrels same time last year. Quantity loading May 27th, 113,560 barrels, against 150,-400 same time last year.

RECAPITULATION.

	1875.	1874.
Total in store.....bbls.	463,732	535,892
" afloat.....	167,372	234,267
" loading.....	113,500	150,400
Grand Total.....	744,582	959,559

QUANTITY OF REFINED TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION JAN. 1ST TO MAY 29TH.

	1875.	1874.
From Bremen.....bbls.	266,381	167,454
" Antwerp.....	212,357	162,760
" Hamburg.....	59,490	42,318
" Rotterdam.....	75,488	50,967
" Stettin.....	37,410	27,381
Total.....	651,126	450,850

The receipts at the same ports for the same time were 661,400 barrels in 1874, 399,000 in 1873. The quantity taken for consumption for the week ending May 29th, was 17,690 barrels, against 10,100 the same period in 1874.

THE CONDUIT PIPE LINE.

A Karns city dispatch, under date of 17th, says:—The Columbia Conduit Company have commenced receiving oil here to-day. They expect to be in full operation by July first. Producers are waiting anxiously for them to connect to their wells.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PITTSBURGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Rushnell	Standard O W	1,100
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	943
B. B. Duncan	Keystone O W	919
O. J. Greer	Riversdale O W	738
G. M. Robinson	Citizens O W	80
G. M. Robinson	Vesta O W	74
Total		3,914

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FEN. P. W. & B. B. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
A. D. Miller	J. B. Tilford	274
Vesta Oil Works	S. E. Pantney	644
Star Oil Works	Emil Schalk	1,000
A. Hertz	Emil Schalk	553
Total		2,169

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
National Oil	Warden F. Co	596

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, June 19, 1875. }

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at the yards for the week, and, to afford a comparison, we spend those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	533 cars.	447 cars.
Hogs	193 "	124 "
Sheep	97 "	100 "

FAIRGROUNDS—AN ADVANCE.

We intimated in a recent report that rumors were current in regard to a contemplated advance, and subsequent events have demonstrated that these rumors were not without some foundation. Negotiations have been pending between the managers of the trunk lines for some time past, looking to an ending of the war, which has been carried on with such vigor, and in consequence of which rates were run down ruinously low, and these negotiations have within the past week been brought, it is hoped, to a satisfactory close; a general advance has been agreed upon, to take effect on and after Monday (first inst.,) and the new rates from here eastward will be as follows:

To New York	20c ₱ cwt
To Philadelphia	21c ₱ cwt
To Baltimore	24c ₱ cwt

The former rates were 17½ to Philadelphia and Baltimore and 20 to New York. Dealers have no complaint to make in regard to the advance, what they desire is equalization and an entire abolition of the drawback system, although it is not likely that this will be done for some time to come.

CATTLE.

The run, both of through consignments and local stock, was unusually large this week, 389 cars of the former and 144 of the latter, against 344 cars of through and 107 cars of local stock last week; there was also an unusually large volume of buyers present, making a total of 1,211 head, against 1,072 head the preceding week. The run of local stock was, if we mistake not, the largest we have had this year, but it appears that the more stock we get the more business there is, the medium and middling cattle suffered a decline of 50 to 40c ₱ cwt as compared with last week, but at the decline trade was active, and besides it is worthy of special notice that this particular grade of cattle during the past week or two were out of all reason, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, they brought more than they really were worth, the great bulk of the supply were of this character, and as while they dropped back, prime corn-fed cattle did not decline more than 10@12½c ₱ cwt. Philadelphia bought close on to 100 cars—nearly double the number she has been buying for several months past, and as the eastern part of the State is well drained of good fat cattle, she will be wanting more western cattle from this on, and, furthermore, there is reason to believe that New York will buy more cattle in this market hereafter—we are told that there will be some New York buyers here regularly from this on. In addition to the eastern trade, there is a very fair attendance of country buyers and butchers—they have been taking from 50 to 70 cars ₱ week.

Extra graded steers, averaging 1,400@1,500 ranged from 7.20 to 7.45; prime 1,200@1,300, 6¾@6 7; fair do, same weight, 6¼@6¾; good 1,100@1,200, 5½@6. There was a very full supply of graisers; indeed, the great proportion of the increase this week were of this character, and we look for increased arrivals of this particular kind right along. Through Texas cattle continue very dull, and may be quoted at 3@4c. The demand for stockers continues light.

HOGS.

The market was steady during the early part of the week, and prices as compared with the week preceding, were advanced 25@35 cents ₱ cwt; on Wednesday, in consequence of unfavorable reports from all points, there was a reaction; on Thursday prices dropped from 20 to 25 cents ₱ cwt; on Friday it steadied up again, and to-day trade was quite active at yesterday's prices, which may be attributed to an advance in Chicago. Sales were made this morning at 7@7.20 for Yorkers; 7¼ @7½ for Baltimore and 7.40@7.65 for Philadelphia hogs, the last named figure having been paid for one bunch of extra averaging about 300 ℔s. However, the general outlook at the present writing is unfavorable for higher prices; on the contrary, the sharp shrinkage in Lard, Mess Pork, and the products generally warrant the prediction that prices for hogs will go still lower, that the bottom has not yet been reached.

SHEEP.

The arrivals were fair, although a little below those of last week, 97 cars against 100 cars. During the early part of the week trade was fairly active and sellers succeeded in running up prices from ⅛ to ¼ of a cent, but during the latter part of the week, in consequence of the very unfavorable reports from New York, the advance was lost and the market closes at about the same prices current this day week. The latest sales reported were made by Martin Lafferty, of Holmes, Lafferty & Co., as follows: 3 cars 94 ℔s. at 4.65; 1 car 95 ℔s. at 4.70; 1 car 85 ℔s (prime) 5.2 cars 91 ℔s. at 4¾; 1 car 89 ℔s. at 4.85. Quotations may be given as follows: Prime 100 ℔s. and upwards, 4¾@4¾; 80@85 ℔s, 4¼@4½; 70@75 ℔s, 2¾@4. Lambs, 5½ to 6¾c for fair to prime.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, demand active and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1.01@1.03; No 2 98¾c spot; 99¾c seller July; $1.00¾ seller August; No 3 94½ @95c; rejected 85c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 69¾c spot; 70c bid seller July; 72¾c bid seller August; rejected 68¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 58¾c spot; 55¾@56c seller July; 40¾@40¾c seller August. Rye dull and nominal; 90c. Barley dull, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork $19@19.10 spot; $19.20 seller August; $19.40 seller September. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $13.20 spot; $13.25@ 13.40 seller August; $13.57½@13.60 seller September. Bulk meats steady, in moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

On call Board wheat was easier; 99¾c July; $1.00¾ August. Corn 70¾c July. Oats easy; 58¾ @58¾c cash; 55¾c July. Pork $18.95@19 July; $19.20 August. Lard $13.30@13.35 August.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Flour: receipts 14,000 bbls; dull; superfine western and State $4.50@ 4.80; common to good $4.95@5.25; good to choice $5.30@5.60; white wheat extra $5.75@6.35; extra Ohio $4.90@7; St. Louis $5.35@8.00. Rye flour steady at $4.25@5.60. Corn meal quiet at $3.80@ 4.10. Wheat 1c better; fair demand; No 1 spring $1.19@1.22; No 2 Chicago $1.13¾; No 2 Milwaukee $1.17@1.18½; No 1 at $1.20@1.22; amber $1.21@1.25. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 23,000 bush; mixed western at 68@68½c. Steamer 68@68½c. Oats: receipts 91,000 bush; heavy; mixed western 69c; white 69@72c. Hay firm at 85@70c. Coffee firm; better inquiry—Rio 19½@19¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8@8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; refined 12¾c; crude 9¾c. Rosin quiet at $1.70@1.80. Turpentine quiet at 32c. Pork firmer at $19.75. Beef dull. Cut Meats dull; dry salted shoulders 8½c. Middles dull; long clear western 11¾c. Lard quiet; prime steam 13¾c. Butter: prime steady; common heavy; western 16 @20c. Eggs heavy at 18@18½c. Cheese firm at 8@12¾c. Whisky steady at $1.20.

Metals.—Manufactured Copper steady; new sheathing 30c; ingot Aug and Sept 23¾c. Pig iron; Scotch dull at $16@32.50; American dull at $22@28; Russia sheet 14c¾, gold. Nails are unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Flour: 10,000 bbls; light Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.00@ 6.25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5.75@6.25; high grades $6.50@7.50. Wheat quiet; red $1.13@ 1.15; amber $1.17@1.19. Corn quiet; yellow 75@ 82@82½c; western mixed 81@82c. Oats unsettled; white 76c. Provisions in fair demand. Pork $20.50@21. Lard 14@14½c. Whisky steady at $1.21. Petroleum steady; refined 12½@12¾c; crude 9¼c. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 20@27c; firsts 20@24c; western extras 22@23c. Cheese firm; western fine 10½@11¾c. Eggs firm; western fresh 21c.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 19.—Turpentine 22@22¼d.

ANTWERP, June 19.—Petroleum: refined 25½f.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7 7-16d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 8,000 bales American. Flour dull and 25c. Wheat: No 2 to No 1 spring 8s 2½@8s 9d. Corn 32½@33s. Pork: prime mess 72s 6d. Beef 70s. Lard 56s 6d@58s. Bacon: c. s. 31s 6d; c. m. 32s. Cheese 55s 6d. Tallow 40s 9d. Refined petroleum 9½@9¾d; spirits 8@8¼d. Common Rosin 8d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c. Flour firmer; family $4.30@4.50; fancy do steady; red $1.20@1.25. Corn dull at 72@73c. Oats dull at 48@48c. Rye steady at $1.04@1.10. Linseed oil firm at 66c. Lard easier at 13c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand. Pork: demand fair and market firm, with small sales at $18.50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8c; clear rib held at 11½@11¾c; clear 11¾@12c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 9, 9½, 12¾@12½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.15.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 19.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: a shade better; closing firm; No 2 white Wabash $1.28¾; No 1 white Michigan $1.28¾; extra do $1.28; amber spot $1.25¾; seller August $1.25¾@1.25¾. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed spot 74c; seller July 74¾c; seller August 76c; low mixed 72¾c; seller August 61c. Oats quiet and steady; No 2 59¾c; Michigan 59c.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 19.—Flour: the demand continues limited; prices remain without improvement: western superfine $4.25@4.50; common extras $4.00 @5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5.00@5.50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.00@5.75; Illinois $5.00@5.25; St. Louis $5.25@; fancy Minnesota $6.25. Corn firm at 80½@82c for mixed and yellow.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 18.—Cotton quiet at 12¾ @13¾c. Flour quiet at $4.50@5.50. Wheat steady at $1.20@1.25. Corn steady at 85c. Oats steady at 75c. Provisions steady. Lard dull, but in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c; sides 12@12½c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Whisky, demand fair and firm at 13½, 14 and $1.20.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.04; No 2 $1.01. Oats dull and lower; No 2 1½ store 47½c. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye steady; No 1 mixed in store 67¾c. Rye entirely nominal; No 1 in store 95c. Barley nominal; No 2 in store $1.20 @1.25.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Cotton dull at 14¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1.17 @1.25. Corn active at 76@78c. Oats nominal at 68@70c. Rye dull at $1.10. Pork $20. Bulk meats 8¾, 11¾, 11¾@12c. Bacon 9¼, 12¾, 12¾@13¾c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c. Lard: tierce 14¾c; kegs 15¼c. Whisky steady at $1.15.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Cotton and Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1.23@1.25. Corn easier at 66@67½c. Oats dull at 58@58½c. Rye lower at $1.05. Whisky nominal at $1.18. Pork easier at $19.75. Dry salt meats lower. Bacon dull. Lard nominal.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—Wheat firmer and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white 7c; Ohio State test 11c; small lots 12@c higher.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—Flour steady at $3.75@6.25. Wheat steady; red $1.12@1.15; amber $1.15@1.20; white $1.20@1.25. Corn steady; car 66@67; shelled 66@66c. Oats; mixed 62c; white 64c. Rye steady at $1.10@1.15.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Corn dull and lower; 65@66c. Oats easier at 72@73c. Lard dull; tierce quoted at 14c; keg 14¾c. Corn meal held at $4. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 19.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1.17; extra white Michigan $1.24. Corn unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm at 85@86c. Oats: market bare. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 19.—Flour dull at $5.70@6. Wheat firm; extra $1.27½; No 1 $1.28½; amber $1.23. Corn quiet; No 1 70c. Oats quiet at 58½c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Cattle: receipts 750 head; market quiet, but firm; steers $5.75@6.25; Texans $2.30@4; natives $3@4.75; shipments 4,600 head. Hogs: receipts 3,200 head; dull and 5c lower; $6.20@6.50; light; common $6.60@6.90; fair to choice $7@7.25; inferior to poor $6.00@6.50; market closed firm; all sold; shipments 14,000 head. Sheep: receipts 100 head; market dull and nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Hogs lower, with shipments at $6.00@6.30; bacon $6.30@6.60; butchers $6.70@7. Cattle slow; through Texans $4@4.75; good $3.62½ @3.75; medium to fair $3@3.50.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Hogs quiet; range $6.50@7 for common to good; bulk sales at $6.60@ 6.75.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Cotton firm at 15¾@ 15¾c; futures closed firm, with sales of 20,000 bales; June 15 1-16@15½c; July 15 3-32@15¾c; August 15 7-32@15¾c; September 15¾@15 8-32c; October 14 3-16@14 27-32c; November 14 1-16@ 14 23-32c; December 14 11-16@14 23-32c; January 14 27-32@14 31-32c; February 15 1-16@15 3-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Cotton: sales of 1,000 bales; demand confined to a few buyers, and running mostly on the better qualities; prices firmer; middling 15½c; strict middling 15¾c; good middling 15¾c; middling fair 16¼c; receipts 1,000 bales; exports coastwise 842; to Great Britain 600; stock 49,727; unsold last evening 29,400; on shipboard 27,000.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 14¾c.

Wool.

BOSTON, June 19.—Wool is in fair demand. Fine fleeces are very little inquired for: 52½@53c are the outside figures for choice old XX and for new XX. A concession on these figures would have to be made. Fine wools are dull and unsalable; medium and No 1 fleeces would not bring over 54@55c for old and about 42c for new. The sales of the past week embrace medium, XX, fancy and above, Ohio and Pennsylvania at 51@53c; Michigan fleeces 46c; western fleeces 44@48½c; washed combing and delaine fleeces 44@46c; unwashed combing and delaine 42@43c; scoured 66@75c; super and extra pulled 42@57c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The market is quiet in all departments. Cotton goods are moving slowly, but prices are nominally unchanged. Sideband prints are dull, but near makers choose sales rather more active in first hands. Shirting prints are in moderate but steady request. Worsted coatings are more active. Agents' offerings say five hundred pieces of black foreign doeskins will be sold at auction without reserve on Wednesday next.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Nimick & Co	2
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.	
Lewis O & P	2
Graff B. & Co	2
Total	5
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Jones & L.	2
Isabella Furnace

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

New National Bank.

The Duquesne National Bank of this city, has come under the provisions of the National Banking law, and so swings into line along with our National Banks. The Duquesne has a capital stock of $200,000 and has received its authority from the Treasury, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns.

The Newsboys.

A Strawberry Festival will be held in the Alliance rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings for the benefit of the Newsboys Sabbath School. As this branch of Christian work has heretofore been almost neglected we feel that all the friends of such missionary enterprise should give their assistance. Messrs. Jewett & Goodman have kindly provided an organ for the occasion, and if any persons feel disposed to send in donations they will be very thankfully received at the rooms by the committee.

Magnificent Piano at a Bargain.

We have just received a splendid Chickering square grand piano, which is somewhat damaged in the furniture, not enough, however, to be noticed except in the most careful examination. On this account we offer this piano at a *great reduction* from regular cash price. The musical part is in perfect order, and is of the latest improved scale, with 7⅓ octaves, full agraffe attachment, &c., and will be warranted in every respect. This is a chance rarely offered, to secure the best piano in the world at a very low figure. MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

Badly Hurt.

During the fire on Wood street on Saturday morning, two firemen belonging to the Eagle Company were badly hurt. The first which met with an accident was James Slatterly, who was working about one of the burning buildings, when he fell through a skylight, cutting his hands very badly, and otherwise injuring himself.

The second to meet with a mishap was Jerry Sloan, who was sitting on the Eagle hose carriage when the horses ran off. He was caught in one of the wheels and dragged a considerable distance, besides being run over by the carriage. He was very seriously injured, and was removed to his home on Ross street, where medical aid was summoned. His injuries are internal, and fears are entertained that he will not be able to survive.

Death of an Old Merchant.

On Saturday morning Mr John McDevitt, one of Pittsburgh's oldest merchants, died at his residence on Craft avenue, Oakland. The event was quite unexpected, and the members of his family were absent from the city at the time of his demise. He had been ailing healthily for some time past, but no apprehensions were entertained of his death so soon. He was in the city on Friday. Upon returning home in the evening he complained of feeling unusually tired and ailed. He retired to bed until it was terminated in death on Saturday morning. The deceased was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was one of the successful merchants of Pittsburgh, and had accumulated a handsome fortune. He was a wholesale dealer, and his place of business was on Market street. He was a native of Ireland, but had spent the greater part of his life in Pittsburgh, and was one of the best known among our old-time business men.

The Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic Primaries were held on Saturday. There was great interest taken, and the contests in the city wards were very close. As a general rule, however, quietness, so far as active belligerency was concerned, prevailed. The result, however, was not satisfactory on all hands, and the usual crop of contests will come before the Convention for decision. The polls were under the Sheriffalty. Patterson is bound to win in this contest; so is Long; likewise Fairley. These seemingly conflicting statements are made on the authority of the gentleman named—each of whom is able to mathematically demonstrate his ability to sweep the field—provided of course his figures are taken as a basis for calculation. We shall be better able to know who is right, after the Convention meets. The Democratic Convention meets in Lafayette Hall to-morrow, and as there is but one Convention, a very warm, not to say meteorologically and politically is anticipated.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The engagement of Bryant's Minstrel troupe commences here to-night, and those who admire refined minstrelsy should make it a point to patronize those who have done so much to popularize it. This troupe has no superior in this country, and will entertain all who visit it.

COLD BLOODED ASSAULT.

A Colored Man Killed on the Race Track at Monongahela City.

Monongahela City was just now excited over a tragic affair, which was committed on the race course, near the town, on Saturday. The victim was John Miner, a colored hostler, connected with the Park. His assailant was John Davis, who is employed at one of the boat yards in the town. The two had a dispute in regard to some horses in the race, which ended in an angry discussion. Davis soon settled matters finally by drawing a revolver and sending a bullet through the neck of Miner, inflicting a wound which the doctors pronounce fatal. As soon as he fired the shot Davis flourished the revolver over his head and made use of some profane ejaculations of defiance and triumph, in a theatrical style, broke through the crowd and escaped.

Later in the day a warrant was issued for his arrest and a large number of extra police was sworn in to assist in the search, but Davis had not been arrested at last accounts. Miner is still lingering, but the attending physicians have no hope of his recovery.

FREIGHTS ON OIL.

The War of the Rival Railroads Ended—A Settlement of Hostilities on the Conduit Pipe Line.

The compromise between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies, it is thought, will be of great advantage to the oil regions. The Oil City *Derrick*, in speaking of the matter, says: "It has transpired that in the terms of settlement between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railroads it was stipulated that the former should not have the control of oil in the oil region by way of the conduit pipe. The management of the Pennsylvania Central is to allow the line to be laid under the West Penn track at Power's Run and it is now understood that it will be pumped from Butler county to Pittsburgh on or before July 1st. During the past two days the company has been receiving oil from Butler county interests, and we have no doubt the work of completing and opening the line will be pushed energetically. At least we infer as much from the character of the new management of the line, which is said to be made up of Brough, Benson, H. McKelvy and others. These gentlemen have, as we understand it, recently received a lease of the line from Dr. Hostetter, with the intention of perfecting it and running it to its full capacity at an early day." The same paper also thinks the compromise will be the means of dissolving the Pipe Line combinations and the Reduction Association, as the freight question is settled, and that was the main question which existed between the companies.

THE SMOKY ISLAND CASE.

The Verdict of the Jury.

On Saturday morning the jury in the case of J. K. Moorhead et al. vs. the city of Allegheny et al. returned the following verdict: We find for the plaintiffs for all that tract of land beginning on the low water line as fixed by the Commissioner and District Court of Allegheny county, in pursuance of the act of April 16, 1858, at the distance of 215 feet up the river from the centre of Union bridge; thence by a line northward and parallel to said Union bridge and the abutment thereof to low water line of Kilbuck Island, indicated by a blue line on the draught of a plot of said island made by Carl Wynn, marked plan of Smoky Island in 1785, and drawn June 21, 1875, (which is marked with the verdict); thence down the north channel of the bank of Allegheny river, as marked in said plan indicated by a blue line which the jury find was of low water mark of said river in 1806, as near as it strikes the low water line of said Commissioner; thence up the said river by the said low water line of said Commissioner to the place of beginning, the said described boundaries being those of Kilbuck Island land down to low water mark as exhibited in 1806, except that portion to the southward, cut off by the low water line as fixed by said Commissioner, subject to a question of law reserved to be decided by the Court in banc as to whether by virtue of the act of April 16, 1858, fixing high and low water lines and the subsequent proceedings under that act, the island has been previously swept away and the foundation thereof being then a bar at low water, and the river bed at high water; the said foundations became attached to the main land, and the title thereof vested in the city of Allegheny or the lot owners.

Summer Resorts.

For a long time Pittsburghers have complained that there was no summer resort where a man could enjoy the beauties of nature, and escape the heat of the city, unless he left and bled away to some watering place, and thereby neglected his business, which all men could not do. This has been remedied by one of our enterprising citizens, Mr. W. S. Jackson, proprietor of the lovely place called "Idlewood." Mr. Jackson intends over-seeing it himself, which is a guarantee that everything will be first class. Near to the city, and at the same time in the country, in the true sense of the word, we know of no more desirable place to take up a summer abode. We have no doubt he will be crowded, as no such opportunity has been offered before.

Hacregons. Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, of superior quality and reasonable prices, for sale by many of the retail grocers.

AMONG THE DERRICKS.

A Trip to the Butler County Oil Regions.

The Press Excursion on Saturday Over the West Penn Railroad—Riding Through the Oleaginous Districts—Its Towns and their Peculiarities—A Wonderful Gas Well.

A party of Pittsburgh editors and reporters started on Saturday morning for an excursion to the oil regions of Butler county, as guests of Mr. J. McC. Creighton, Superintendent of the West Penn division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who, a fortnight or more ago, tendered them an invitation to accept the hospitalities of his road. In addition to the representatives of the press there were a number of other gentlemen who were especially requested to join the company. The two days' trip was a thoroughly delightful as anything of the kind could be, and nothing whatever occurred to mar in the least degree the pleasure and happiness of those who participated in it. The excursionists left the Federal street depot, in Allegheny, at half-past seven o'clock in the morning. The writer, together with a dozen or more of the other gentlemen, concluded to try the novelty of a ride in front of the locomotive, so they all accordingly mounted a number of nicely cushioned seats which Mr. Creighton had had securely constructed over the pilot and just under the headlight. It was something of a task for newspaper men to leave the city knowing that a big fire was raging in Pittsburgh, but the enjoyable prospect ahead proved sufficient to outweigh the prospect behind, and when all were aboard and comfortably seated the engineer was instructed to "let her slide," but at the same time cautioned to slack up should he, after passing beyond the limits of the city, observe any cows grazing in close proximity to the track, for those who were seated in front had no desire to have one of the motherly animals unceremoniously thrown into their company, particularly when her advent would likely be so forcible as to make her presence sensibly felt. The seats over the pilot proved to be the best on the train and many of those who had been fortunate enough to secure them retained them until the journey by rail was ended. The rate of travel was just rapid enough to be exciting and comfortable also, and as the train rattled along the very mingled and agreeable party fair breeze those in front inhaled mile after mile of cool, pure, crisp morning air, right from the river and the dewy hillsides, and which was an invigorating tonic to the lungs as a drink of milk fresh from the spring is to the palate and stomach. The noise of the cars was not so great as to preclude conversation, but the tongue refused to interfere with the rare feast to which the senses of seeing, smelling, and feeling were enjoying, so it remained silent while the eyes reveled in the splendid landscape views of the Allegheny valley, while the sense of smell caressed to its fullest capacity perfume with which the air was laden, and while every nerve and muscle of the body jubilantly responded to the invigorating breezes. It was a glorious ride, and although fifty miles in length, was none the less enjoyed and appreciated. To the dwellers by the wayside it was evidently unusual to see so many in front of an engine, and to the excursionists it partook somewhat of the nature of the humorous to see a maid at work in the rear part of a house, and as she caught a glimpse of the locomotive and its freight whisking by, drop everything and start on a quick jump for the front of the dwelling, to get a better view.

PLUNGING INTO BUTLER.

Just this side of Freeport the train left the main branch of the West Penn road, and entering upon the Butler branch, soon plunged into the hill country of the famed land of soap mines, but to which allitional fame has of late years been lent by the discovery of its great oil wealth, to superficially investigate which was the object of the excursion. The Butler road passes through a section of country the greater part of which is anything but inviting to the purchaser or emigrant, but the writer was informed that it is the very poorest part of Butler county and should not be taken as a criterion by which to judge much of the remainder, which is known by many to possess a very rich soil and to yield a good return of everything committed to it. In long stretches along Buffalo creek, which the railroad follows for several miles, the iron track is the only indication that man has ever penetrated there and attempted to modify the rough, wild aspect of nature. However, it is possible that these rude scenes may yet be pictures of busy life and activity, for the parts of the country where oil has been found to be most abundant is of as uncouth a nature and was to the husbandman the source of as uncertain a living as the land through which most of the Butler road passes must be to those who own it.

AN OIL TANKING STATION.

The first place at which the excursionists stopped was at Dilks' station, about half way between Freeport and Butler. They were met there by Mr. J. H. Dilks, General Manager of the Butler Division of the Union Pipe Line Company, whose pipe lines form a network over almost the whole oil producing country of Pennsylvania. It is a wealthy, powerful and comprehensive corporation, and does an immense business. Dilks' is one of their tanking stations, and stopping from the cars the curious were shown by Mr. Dilks and his assistant, Mr. Hendrickson, how oil is received and then discharged into the tank cars. To the right of the railroad are located eighteen gigantic iron tanks, each one having the capacity of twenty-two thousand barrels. With each of these tanks a number of pipe lines are connected, the other terminations of which are nine, ten, twelve or more miles distant. In various parts of the oil district the company have pumping stations situated and also additional tanks of large capacity, into these reservoirs the oil is pumped direct from the wells, and is then transported by the pipe lines through their pipe lines to the tanking stations on the line of the different railways. After being received into the tanks at Dilks' station it is then conveyed through pipes to the cars on the railroad track by which it is run to the refineries. When the oil from so many wells is pumped into these tanks the question naturally arises how does the transportation company ascertain to whom the oil belongs? It is done by a system of gauging, which is very accurate, but a description of which would not be of particular interest here. Telegraph lines ran from the pumping stations to another, and when pumping commences at one of them information to that effect is immediately telegraphed to the other and the gauges at both ends of the line are arranged so as to measure the amount which flows through it. One gauge acts as a check upon the other. Two methods of telegraphing are used, Morse's and Bell's, the former by day and the letter ay night. Bell's system consists of a series of signals which represent certain questions and answers, all that are necessary, and which signals are easily understood by the employes of the company.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The affinity which lightning seems to have for iron oil tanks, or for their contents, has been demonstrated by the numerous oil fires which have occurred in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and more recently by the great conflagration at the Brilliant oil works. For the purpose of protecting his tanks from danger from lightning Mr. Dilks uses a plan which he says has proved quite effective. He connects the section of a number of poles around each tank and reaching some distance above it. To every pole is fastened a lightening rod, one end of which enters the ground and the other runs up in the air. These constitute the safeguards for the tanks, and Mr. Dilks says answer the purpose fully. Storms frequently rage near the tanks, but the clouds part as they reach them, and no electric explosion has ever occurred sufficiently near to endanger them.

ON THE WAY AGAIN.

The curious and instructive features of Dilks' station having been duly examined and notes thereof made, the party resumed their journey and were soon in Butler, where they were much surprised at being met by a brass band, but this it eventually turned out was not the only unexpected thing which Mr. Creighton's forethought had provided for. In addition to the band was a delegation of the prominent citizens of Butler, who accorded the visitors a cordial welcome to their town. The delegation was escorted to the Lowry House, where a bountiful dinner was awaiting them, and which their whetted appetites disposed of quite easily. After dinner speeches were made by Hon. Jno. M. Thompson, Uncle Zeigler, Mr. Negley and others, all of whom extended the hospitalities of the place to the excursionists and trusted that they would embrace the first opportunity of returning. Mr. Zeigler waxed eloquent over the development of its part and predicted a glorious future, an I requested the representatives of the press to mete out to it that justice which he felt it to be deserving of. Mr. W. C. Smythe responded in behalf of the delegation and made a number of neat points, which were loudly applauded. The remarks of Jimmy Rattigan were also received with many outbursts of laughter. He proved quite a success in the epigrammatic field. A number of other toasts, having reference to a variety of subjects, were drank, and when dinner was over the party entered carriages, sorry that they had not longer to remain in Butler, and started on an overland journey by roads which might have been better to the oil producing districts.

AMONG THE DERRICKS.

No matter how small or insignificant many of the towns and villages of the oleaginous country may be, a goodly number of them are dignified with the pretentious suffix of city, which has no foundation only in the imagination. Just such a place is Grance City, the first town struck after leaving Butler and about the commencement of the land of derricks. It is one of the pumping stations of the Union Pipe Line, and about an hour was spent investigating the matters of most interest in connection therewith. Modoc City, another pumping station, was next reached, then the famous Troutman farm, and shortly after three o'clock the excursionists arrived at Karns City. Around all these oil towns there are features which render them a study of peculiar interest. They depend absolutely upon oil for their existence; owe their birth and life to it. The oil supply once exhausted, they will vanish almost if not fully as quickly and mysteriously as they appeared. They are literally wooden towns, that is, so far as their physical characteristics are concerned. Nearly all of them are thrifty, and inhabited by vigorous, energetic citizens, but the flimsy dwellings in which they live are the infallible token of the ephemeral nature of the place, and might be taken also as an indication that those who possess capital are not disposed to put it in more substantial houses for fear the cause of the town might disappear, and if that should happen, or if the cause should be removed to another section, the effect could easily be conjectured. It is refreshing to notice how public buildings are constructed without any regard for architectural beauty or symmetry, and then dignified with the name of Opera House or some other equally imposing title. No one can help noticing these peculiarities, and to the writer they were both amusing and instructive.

Once in the producing district, and derricks are to be found every place, on the hilltop and hillside, and in the ravine, woods and field. The eye can wander in no direction without seeing them, and they impress one as nothing else can with the great magnitude of the oil trade. Except in places where the oil has been exhausted for a long while, the machinery connected with the derricks is kept continually at work drawing the black, greasy fluid from the bowels of the earth, and depositing it in tanks near by. But little machinery is used, and what there is of it is very simple. All that can be seen from the outside is the slow revolution of a wooden wheel on the exterior of a frame shanty, and the measured tread of horses in the walking beam which shoves the rod into the well and brings up the oil, or, in case of drilling, drives the tool against the hard rock.

OVER THE NARROW GAUGE.

After leaving Karns City the excursionists took the Karns City Narrow Gauge railroad to Parker City, and, after making a short stop at Petrolia, which is just like all the other towns, full of life, activity and thrift, arrived at Parker's about seven o'clock in the evening.

Handsome young ladies may be plenty in the oil district, but perhaps they have to be prospected for as in the case of oil. Anyhow the first pretty face that showed itself since leaving Butler was on the balcony of a hotel near the depot at Petrolia, and there were two of them. They were attired in the latest fashions, possessed bright, attractive, intelligent faces, and were refreshing to the eye after its long and persistent gazing at the grosser features of oildom.

Supper was taken at the Frisbee House, in Parker City, and after a night's sleep, the party returned in the morning over the narrow gauge road to Karns City, where they found the carriages awaiting them, and were then driven to Millerstown. The pipe line employes at this place, in anticipation of the arrival of the delegation, had thoughtfully prepared an appetizing lunch, which proved just what was wanted, and served to satisfy quite a number of keen appetites. The consolidated pipe lines at Millerstown are the United, Union, Relief, Grant, Pennsylvania Transportation, American Transportation, and Antwerp. They have a combined tankage of 4,800,000 barrels, a capital of $4,750,000, and 2,000 miles of lines. Their capacity of transportation per day is 60,000 barrels, and average daily work 21,000 barrels.

A WONDERFUL GAS WELL.

On the Duffey farm, several miles from Millerstown and but a comparatively short distance from Mt. Zion, is a gas well which is one of the greatest natural curiosities of the oil region. It is of but recent origin and is winning quite a name. Not long since an attempt was made to sink a well at this spot, but after drilling to a great distance gas was struck and it had to be abandoned, and ever since the gas has been rushing from the orifice of the earth, which is filled with an iron pipe six inches in diameter, with a terrific noise which sounds like a train of cars running at a full rate of speed and the whistle blowing with all its might. On a clear morning this noise can be heard for a distance of between four and five miles, and yesterday the writer could hear it two miles before he reached it. The excursionists dismounted from their vehicles when this well was reached, and made a critical and an examination of it as they felt disposed, but the inclination of several to inspect closely was not very warm, because it made altogether too much noise and rushed out with more force than was necessary to convey comfortable reflections. The force with which the gas escaped was so great that it apparently in a measure materialized. At least it could be seen, a column of dense mist is, and heavy stones and large pieces lumber tossed immediately over the current were thrown high up in the air as though they were but playthings. This gas will doubtless soon die naturally itself, and finally do so altogether, but a member of the party wanted to know yesterday what is to fill the vacuum in the earth's bowels when this daily escape of thousands upon thousands of cubic feet of gas is causing. That is the conundrum, and the propounder predicted an earthquake.

"WHEN THE SWALLOWS HOMEWARD FLY."

This well was the last object of interest in the oil district and after it had been left behind the travelers pushed rapidly ahead over the Butler branch at Great Belt where they found their train waiting for them, and also a lunch which Mr. Creighton had ordered sent up from Allegheny City, and which a ride of sixteen miles made very acceptable. Messrs. Dilworth and Kirk, of this city, were also here with cameras and owners of the village of Great Belt.

RETURNING THANKS.

At a meeting held on the train after it had started for home, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The representatives of the press of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have been the recipients of the hospitality of J. McC. Creighton, Superintendent of the West Penn railroad, and the officers of the Union Pipe Line, and having thoroughly enjoyed the trip through the Butler oil regions, take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks for the many courtesies shown by the gentlemen named, and all whom we were brought in contact during the short but pleasurable excursion.

Resolved, That we have long appreciated the kindness of heart and uniform courtesy of J. McC. Creighton, and on this excursion have been made the recipients of additional kindness at his hands.

Resolved, That to Charles B. Street, of the West Penn railroad, and Mr. J. H. Dilks, W. C. Henry, A. Smiley and other members of the Union Pipe Line organization, we tender our sincere thanks for their company on our enjoyable excursion, and for their untiring efforts to render the trip pleasant, interesting and instructive.

Resolved, That we are also indebted to Mr. G. J. Cross, Col. Thompson, Mr. Negley, "Uncle" Zeke Zeigler, and the citizens of Butler; to A. J. Greer, A. H. Tack, R. W. Moorhead, James Chalfant, W. C. Mobley, Thomas McLaughlin, H. R. Fullerton, Capt. McKelvy, of Parker, Jo. H. Simmonds, Mr. Wood, Messrs. Warncastle, Painter and other citizens of Millerstown, for the cordial welcome extended and kind attentions shown us during our visit.

Resolved, That to S. Dunc. Karnes, we are especially indebted for one of the most enjoyable episodes of the trip—a ride over the Karns City and Parker Narrow Guage Road, and to one and all of these gentlemen we tender our thanks, and hope in the future that we shall be able in some measure to give substantial returns for their many kindnesses.

The excursionists arrived home at four o'clock yesterday evening, delighted with their trip, but very tired and feeling little disposed to commence the night's work before them. However, this sentence winds up the writer's labors and his necessarily brief and partial account of an excursion enjoyed by all who participated in it.

BURNT OUT BUT NOT BURNT UP.

To Our Friends and the Public.

Notwithstanding the destruction of our entire works by fire on the morning of July 19, as well as the partial destruction of our stores, Nos. 136 and 138 Wood street, we desire to inform our friends and the public generally that we have secured temporary quarters at No. 127 Wood street, where we have ready for sale, and are always to accommodate our customers as usual.

We have also secured the use of a machine shop, with all the necessary machinery connected therewith, and will be ready for business on Monday, the 21st. We will continue to occupy these temporary quarters until our old stand is rebuilt, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been extended to us the past twenty-seven years, pledging ourselves that no time shall be lost in the execution of all orders intrusted to us.

Respectfully,
JAMES BOWN & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 19, 1875.

Anti-Secret Convention.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Without trespassing on your already crowded columns, we would briefly notice one important feature of the above Convention,—that is, the exposition of what they call the secrets of Masonry. A gentleman from the State of Ohio, to establish his veracity, professes to give various obligations which he says he took in passing through the first seven degrees of Masonry. If he ever took such obligations, how does it come that he could violate them? We read that "men verily swear by the greater, and an oath for confirmation is to them an end of all strife." And the Psalmist, David, characterizes the good man as one "that sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not."

If such a state of things existed as he says, how could it possibly be that men equally high in the Order, and also connected with other secret societies, were involved in mortal conflict on the field of battle, and during also the Southern rebellion? This fact proves beyond controversy that there is no oath or obligation of any kind administered, that interferes with their rights as citizens, or that their consciences are trammelled by any secret obligation.

Masons are taught that "truth is a Divine attribute, and the foundation of every virtue," and no higher morality can be inculcated in the church or out of it. The Saviour says, "I am the way, the truth and the life." If the Saviour was "the truth," then the truth is a Divine attribute, and the opposite is the attribute of the devil. He that steals a cent would be far more likely to steal a dollar; and he that tells a white lie would tell a black one when greater inducements were presented; hence "a liar can never be believed, even when he speaks the truth."

We might repel in like manner the other gratuitous assertions made at said Convention, but suffice it to say, for want of space, a Mason cannot be concerned in plots against the Government he lives under; but, practicing the most moral virtues, must be a good citizen and an upright and judicious member of society. A. Y. M.

SATURDAY'S BLAZE.

A Big Fire on Wood Street—The Storerooms and Machine Shop of James Bown & Son in Ruins—A Number of Warehouses in the Vicinity Damaged by Water—Loss About $85,000.

Scarcely has the smoke of the great fire on Negley's Run cleared away until we are called upon to chronicle another conflagration which occurred on Saturday morning in the very heart of the city. About half past five o'clock on that morning Mr. David Carter, a shoe dealer at No. 71 Fifth avenue, and who sleeps in his store room, was awakened by the crackling of burning wood. He immediately arose and on looking out at the rear end of the store, discovered flames issuing forth from the second story of the machine shop of James Bown & Son, on Virgin alley, immediately in the rear and about twenty feet from their store rooms which front on Wood street. No policeman being near, and Mr. Carter not having had time to dress, he called to a stranger in an alarm. About this time Mr. Sidney Omohundro, agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., and who occupied a building next to Bown's, noticed the flames bursting from the Virgin alley and he immediately called to a passer-by to give an alarm. The party having no key to the nearest box, which was located at the corner of Wood and Sixth street, made his way in great haste up Sixth street to Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and no time was lost in calling out the fire department.

THE ENGINES ARRIVE.

In a very few minutes the engines in the district were on hands and began to play on the fire as quickly as possible. Seeing that there was great danger of the flames spreading, a general alarm was sounded which brought out all the engines in the city except one which was allowed to remain as a reserve in each district. While those from the outskirts of the city were making their way to the scene of the conflagration, Chief Engineer Hamill made the best use possible of the steamers on the ground, and by judicious management kept the fire from communicating with the houses in the immediate vicinity. Before an hour after the general alarm had been sounded, all the engines were at work, and water was poured upon the burning mass of ruins. The buildings in close proximity to the machine shop were of the most part frame, and great difficulty was experienced in saving them. Besides, the walls of the shop were ninety feet in height, and as well as a great chimney to assist the flame in their destructive work. The height of the building was another thing which operate greatly against the department in doing more effective work. Notwithstanding the barriers in the way, but comparatively little damage was done to buildings outside of those owned by Bown & Son.

HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED

is a problem which, as yet, remains to be solved. It is supposed to have caught in the second story of the building, but how or just where, cannot be ascertained. It was thought for a while that it began in the boiler room, and settled from spontaneous combustion caused by the waste used about the engine igniting, but this theory can hardly be credited, as the machinery was entirely surrounded with a perfectly-tight brick wall, with only one or two passage ways opening into it, so that it would have been impossible for the building to have been fired in this way. Investigations are going on to learn the origin of the conflagration, but up to the present writing there has been nothing definite learned.

EXTENT OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

Besides the machine shop of Bown & Son, their store, which fronts on Wood street, was almost entirely destroyed, nothing remaining but the front walls, which will have to be torn down. A few small buildings on Virgin alley were reduced to ashes, among which was a grocery in the rear of McCallum's carpet store, a stable in the rear of S. Hamilton's, and a lot of liquor owned by W. H. Stroup, and a small building owned by A. Holstein. The roofer plant of the Barnhart Manufacturing Co., printers for blank book makers, have opened at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets just such a store as will meet the immediate wants of merchants, bankers and business men generally in this locality. They intend keeping a complete assortment of fine writing papers, envelopes, blank books, copying inks and presses, scrap books, cut glass and bankers' inkstands, portmonnaies, etc., as well as everything in this line of trade usually kept by stationers.

As our readers well know, the above mentioned firm have their printing house and blank book manufactory at 178 Wood street, across the street from the stationery store, where they have every facility for turning out the finest class of books, card and job printing, as well as making to order, from the best materials, all kinds of blank books. All work is done promptly to order, and always in a satisfactory manner.

THE LOSS.

The loss will reach about $85,000, all told. For a time it was thought it would be much more than this, but subsequent discoveries developed the fact that the large amount of material, supposed to be entirely worthless, could be cleaned up and put into use again. In their store room and on the building, Messrs. James Bown & Sons' loss will be about $20,000. They had also lost about $25,000 by the destruction of their machine shop and machinery, making altogether in the neighborhood of $45,000. Besides this, the following persons were sufferers on Wood street: H. Kleber & Bro., damaged $50 by water; insured. Reymer Bros. & Co., $200; fully insured. Mr. Swindell, loss in stock, $200; building belongs to A. Holstein; fully insured. R. J. Thalheimer, gents' furnishing store, building flooded by water and roof slightly destroyed. The building which is owned by Mrs. A. W. Black is damaged to the extent of $1,500; fully insured in Philadelphia Companies. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, loss $1,200. S. Omohundro, agent, loss $1,000; fully insured in the Ætna of New York. Building belonging to Isaac Taylor, $1,000 loss; fully insured.

On Fifth avenue the following business houses were damaged: Meller & Hoene, musical dealers, stock and fixtures, $2,000; insurance $100. The property belongs to Reineman & Meyran. H. McCallum, carpet dealer, loss $10,000; insurance $90,000 on stock. Mrs. McCallum's, $200. W. H. Stroup, loss claimed as much as $1,200; is not positive as to whether it is covered by his policies. S. Hamilton, music, contents of stable, $50. Building occupied by Stroup as a liquor store by Black and ——— Graham. Loss $500; insured.

In the machine shop on Virgin alley besides the loss of Bown & Son already mentioned, the following are losers: Second floor, new building, W. E. Hogg, nickle-plater, loss $12,000, insurance $6,000; second floor, old building, Isaac Garrison, loss $6,500, insurance $1,700; third floor, Wood's Planing Mill, loss $2,000, no insurance; $5,000, insurance $2,500; fourth floor, rear building, Geo. Williams & Co., job printers, loss from $15,000 to $25,000, insurance $14,500. Two-story dwelling, owned by H. McCallum, occupied by A. Hoffman, loss about $800. A. Williams' printing office there was the following property: R. M. Kennedy, proprietor of the Seven Seals family remedy, paper and cuts, $1,000; *Methodist Recorder*, paper, &c., $1,500; *I Wonn Reformed Era*, *Business Guide*, and others, $700.

BOWN & SONS INSURANCE.

Bown & Son hold policies of insurance in the following companies: Union, Pittsburgh, $5,000 00; Merchant's and Manufacturer's, $2,500 00; Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, $2,500 00; Anthracite, Philadelphia, $2,500 00; Keystone, Pittsburgh, $2,193 75; Westchester, $2,500 00; New York, $2,193 75; Penn, Philadelphia, $2,000 00; Peoples, Pittsburgh, $2,500 00; Royal, London, $5,000 00; Franklin, Pittsburgh, $5,000 00; Ætna, Pittsburgh, $5,000 00; Alleghany, Pittsburgh, $5,009 00; Union, Pittsburgh, 2,500,00.

THE EXCITEMENT

When the general alarm was sounded and the fire began to make headway, the rumor that a large fire was raging, merchants and business men in large numbers came in on the early trains to witness the sight. Thousands of people flocked to Wood street, and it was with difficulty that the crowd was kept back out of the way. A rope was stretched across Virgin alley, and a strong force of police stationed around the burning buildings at the entrance of the alley to keep the people from rushing into danger.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A better opportunity was never afforded the fire department to show what it could do under dis-advantageous circumstances, and though it was not long before the hose men could gain positions which would unable them to work successfully, yet the entire department was managed so skillfully that the fiery elements was confined within small bounds. Chief Hamill was promptly on the ground and showed himself to be equal to the task which he had before him. A number of the firemen risked their lives, and it is a wonder that none were seriously injured, mention of which is made in another column.

THE WALLS.

The walls of the machine shop fronting on Virgin alley, which were ninety feet in height, remained standing until they were pulled down, about noon. An effort was made to throw them over by throwing the water on them from the hose, but without avail.

The sparks from the fire lodged on a number of buildings at different points and the shingles were soon ablaze, but were looked after by men with buckets, who attended strictly to business.

AS IT SHOULD BE.

A Long-Felt Want Supplied by Messrs. S. Reed Johnston & Co.

Our Liberty street merchants and business men, located in the vicinity of Liberty street, Sixth and Seventh avenue, have long felt the want of a near-at-hand depot of supply in the stationery line. Messrs. Reed, Johnston & Co., printers for blank book makers, have opened at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets just such a store as will meet the immediate wants of merchants, bankers and business men generally in this locality. They intend keeping a complete assortment of fine writing papers, envelopes, blank books, copying inks and presses, scrap books, cut glass and bankers' inkstands, portmonnaies, etc., as well as everything in this line of trade usually kept by stationers.

As our readers well know, the above mentioned firm have their printing house and blank book manufactory at 178 Wood street, across the street from the stationery store, where they have every facility for turning out the finest class of books, card and job printing, as well as making to order, from the best materials, all kinds of blank books. All work is done promptly to order, and always in a satisfactory manner.

Plows, Plow Points,

Wood and iron Cultivators, cheap, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Revolvers

of the most approved make, cheap, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Shovels, Plows and Cultivators

of every description, at Drum & Son's, very cheap.

Drum's Patent Sash Pulleys and Shutter Hinges

are the best and cheapest. Get them at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Glass and Putty

at manufacturers prices, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Finest Quality.

and largest assortment of Ladies Scissors in the city, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Electric Razors.

Finest quality, cheap, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The increase of water assessments for the year 1875 over the previous year is $56,-908.20.

....A social basket picnic of employes of W. G. Johnston & Co. will be held at Cassle Shannon Grove, on Saturday, June 26th, 1875.

....A man whose name could not be learned died in a livery stable at the corner of Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, yesterday. An inquest will be held on the remains this morning.

....The hearing before the Mayor in the case of John Meesner, charged with having run over a child of Mr. DeBoyer while driving fast on Fifth avenue a few days ago, has been postponed until July 2d.

....At the hearing on Saturday in the case of Samuel Cole, engineer on the Leetsdale Accomodation Sunday train, he was fined $25 by Alderman Edgar. The newsboys will have their hearing to-day.

....The Sixth ward school of Allegheny city will give a public entertainment, at the school hall on Thursday afternoon and evening, to consist of readings, recitations, tableaux and gymnastics, interspersed with music.

....Last night a boy appeared at the Mayor's office in Allegheny and reported that there were burglars in a house located at No. 121 Arch street. A squad of police visited the premises, but no thieves were found.

....While a crowd was standing in Virgin alley Saturday morning, looking at the progress of the fire, a thief snatched a watch belonging to one of the spectators and escaped with his booty, notwithstanding the efforts made to capture him.

....Mr. J. A. Drexler, of Allegheny, was thrown from his buggy, near the corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, on Saturday morning, and considerably injured. His horse took fright at a fire engine and started to run, overturning the buggy.

....It is said the German-American Bank of Penn avenue, near Twelfth street, discovered a shortage in their cash account of $3,500 a few days ago. The messenger of the bank being missing, he is supposed to be the party who appropriated the money.

....Lost dog—A young English bull terrier, white, with a dark spot on the tail; ears cropped, and weighs twenty-eight pounds; answers to the name "Dick." The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving the dog with N. T. Ansley, 237 Liberty street.

....Harry Gibson and John Young were arrested on Saturday morning on a charge of robbing the grocery store of J. W. Thompson, No. 59 Ferry street. Some of the articles missing from the store were found in the possession of the lads. They were held for a hearing.

....There was quite a sensation at the Allegheny lock-up on Saturday at the appearance of a poor wanderer and his little boy. Some of the bystanders thought Charlie Ross had been found this time, but it was'nt the Charlie, for the recovery of whom, a reward of $20,000 is offered.

....Philip Rudolph was held for Court by Alderman Fitzsimmons on Saturday morning. The defendant is charged by Nicholas Bluerock with having given a forged note in payment for a horse, spring wagon and some clover hay. The charges are denied by Rudolph, who claims that the note is genuine.

....On Saturday morning John Roney was playing on a flat boat at the foot of Sandusky street, Allegheny, when he fell into the river and was drowned. The body was recovered by Coroner Kelly, and an inquest held by the Coroner, as a number of persons had seen the little fellow fall into the river.

....Three men named Johnston, Kline and Wallace, respectively, were arrested on Saturday morning charged with carrying off a portion of the stock taken from Bown & Son's store while the building was on fire. The men were locked up and had only been in prison a short time until it was found that they had cut a hole through the wall, almost large enough to effect their escape.

....The question of law to be decided by the Court in the Smoky Island case is, whether the act of 1858, fixing new high and low water lines, and subsequent proceedings under that act, the foundation of the swept away island became attached to the main land, and whether the title thereof becomes vested in the city of Allegheny or not. The question will be argued before a full bench at no distant day.

....At the inquest held on the body of James O'Donnell, who was drowned at Bellsville in the Monongahela river on Friday night, a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The young man fell into the river at the time named, while walking along on the edge of a barge. He was nineteen years of age, and was a young man of fine character, esteemed by all who knew him. The remains were interred yesterday.

....The exports from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the week ending June 14, 1875, were 144,321 barrels in crude equivalent. The total capacity of the charters at that date was, in crude equivalent